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THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1884.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

ON Saturday last, the United States Supreme Court rendered its decision in the long-pending legal-tender case, which came up on a writ of error from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York. The decision of 1871, reversing that pronounced two years before by a bench of less than the legal number of judges, decided that the national Government was acting within its Constitutional powers in issuing national notes during the war, and in making them a legal tender in payment of private debts. The question now raised was whether such notes, after being redeemed in gold coin at the Treasury and then reissued by the Government, retained their legal-tender quality. The entire Court were of the opinion that notes thus reissued do not differ materially from similar notes issued during the war. But at this point Mr. Justice FIELD parts company from the other eight judges on the bench. He still maintains the doctrines upheld in 1871 by himself, by Chief-Justice CHASE, and by Judge CLIFFORD, viz., that the Constitution does not vest in the national Government the power to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of private debts. The opinion of the majority of the bench was prepared by Judge GRAY, formerly of the Supreme Bench in Massachusetts, and always regarded as one of the most cautious and conservative lawyers in the country. It reaffirms the decision of 1871 in much stronger language than was used then, holding that Congress possesses powers of sovereignty complete enough for this purpose, as the United States were made a sovereign nation by the Constitution, and must be assumed to have been invested with the powers then universally understood to belong to sovereignty. This decision is a great disappointment to those who hoped from the Court such a ruling as would destroy the legal-tender character of the greenbacks as fast as they were presented for redemption, and probably in the long run their circulation as money. It was hoped that such a decision would be given as would put a period to the agitation which seeks the substitution of a national currency for that issued by the national banks. The Supreme Bench, however, has refused to sanction any conclusion which would obviate the necessity for a settlement of this question by force of argument appealing to the judgment of the American people. The decision does nothing more for the Greenbackers than to leave the field clear for the freest discussion of the question they have raised. It simply assures them that should a majority in Congress see fit to adopt their plan for a national currency the Supreme Court will present no obstacle to its execution.

The most important point in the decision, however, is its major premise. We mean its assertion that the sovereignty of the United States Government is to be construed as to its extent, not merely from the letter of the Constitution, but from the interpretation placed upon national sovereignty by the public opinion of the world at the time when the Constitution was adopted. With this view of the subject in the mind of the Court, it was quite natural to expect such a decision as it rendered on the same day in the Ku-Klux cases. The appellants in these cases were citizens of Georgia who had been tried and convicted of "threatening, beating, and otherwise intimidating," colored voters at an election for members of Congress in that State. They asked to be set free from confinement on the ground that the United States have no jurisdiction in the premises. The Court in a decision drafted by Mr. Justice MILLER refuses the prayer of the petitioners. It says: "If this government is anything more than a mere aggregation of delegated agents of other States and governments, each of which is superior to the general Government, it must have the power to protect the elections on which its existence depends from violence and corruption." Replying to the argument that the Constitution delegates no express power for this purpose, the Court says that this argument "destroys at one blow, in construing the Constitution, the doctrine universally applied to all instruments of writing,—that what is implied is as much a part of the instrument as what is expressed. This principle in its application to the

Constitution of the United States more than to almost any other writing is a necessity, by reason of the inherent inability to put into words all derivative powers,—a difficulty which the instrument itself recognizes by conferring upon Congress the authority to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers expressly granted."

These two decisions are reassuring to many who were justly alarmed by the tenor of the Court's deliverances on the Civil Rights Acts, and who were beginning to ask whether our supreme tribunal had abandoned the "loose-construction theory" which the American people were supposed to have adopted during and since the war for the suppression of secession. It now appears that, while the Court is indisposed to support Congressional legislation on secondary topics growing out of that struggle, it is quite sound in its view of the powers of the national Government as regards everything that can be claimed as essential to the maintenance of the national existence and the national authority. Indeed, it may be said to have gone farther than any previous decision, since it has accepted the idea of national sovereignty and all that is fairly implied in it as interpretative of the Constitution. As our readers are aware, this is a point on which we have been insisting from the beginning of our existence as a newspaper; and we rejoice to see the best and highest result of the war thus embodied authoritatively in the law of the land.

BOTH PARTIES now have Congressional campaign committees organized with a view to the election of 1884. Such committees are a good deal worse than superfluous; for they seldom or never work simply in the interest of the party they profess to represent, and they never embody its highest judgment of current questions. The last Republican Committee, for instance, collected contributions on the plea of the general needs of the party, and used these to secure the return of certain members of Congress in preference to other candidates of the same party. It also did its utmost to commit the Republican party to the support of political adventurers such as Mr. MAHONEY and Mr. CHALMERS against candidates who had received the regular Republican nomination. Nothing is better ascertained than that a Congressional campaign committee will manage the campaign upon the lowest and most personal grounds known to politics, as it is altogether destitute of persons whose position outside of public life enables them to follow closely the general drifts of moral opinion.

It is somewhat interesting to observe the indications furnished by the composition of the Democratic Committee as to the lines on which they intend to conduct their campaign. The Protectionist members of the Democratic majority in the House are somewhere between thirty and forty in number. Yet they have a large share of the members of the Committee, and also its secretary. If this indicates anything, it means that the Democrats are not ready to make a square issue between Free Trade and Protection in November next.

THE Reform Club of Massachusetts, a body of whose existence few people outside that State have ever heard, have issued a call for the meeting of a convention in New York to constitute a third party, and to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. To avoid mistakes as to the class of people who are wanted, they specify three planks which they propose for the platform of the new party. These are Civil Service Reform, the reduction of the national revenue, and the cessation of the coinage of silver. The club which issues the call is a body composed of both Democrats and Republicans, and is dissatisfied with the Brooklyn conference as having acted too much within the lines and in the interests of the Republican party. The call is said to have been adopted unanimously, but about this there must be some mistake. Several gentlemen who were present at the meeting have expressed their entire dissent from the proposal to organize any third party, and their disbelief in the proposed platform as a basis for such movement. Mr. RICHARD H. DANA says of it: "A conference of Civil Service Reform

and revenue reform men would be much like a conference of Unitarians and homœopaths. There is nothing in common between the two reforms. The Pennsylvania men, for example, are a great deal more in earnest about Civil Service Reform than we are in Massachusetts, because they have suffered from the 'machine' as we have not. But a majority of the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform men are high-tariff men."

Of the three planks in the new platform, one at least may be said to be the property of the Republican party, since the demands for legislation on Civil Service Reform have been met substantially by that party. On other questions, when what is asked has been conceded, an end of agitation is expected. On this, however, concession seems rather to deepen the agitation. So far as national legislation can apply the method of competitive examination to the civil service, this has been done; and we understand our reformers to ask little more than this. As the report of the Commission entrusted with carrying out the reform shows, this method has been applied throughout the whole country and to the satisfaction of the Commission. As for the power of removal from office for any reason or for none, the Commission seem to regard this as a prerequisite to the effective administration of the national Government, and they resist the proposal for permanence in tenure of office with as much emphasis as Mr. QUAY might. Their hope to prevent men like Mr. QUAY from controlling the civil service in the interest of party and faction, is in the security which competitive examinations furnish that political leaders will not be able to secure to their followers any monopoly of appointments. Beyond this they would go no farther than to repeal the law which fixes four years as the term for which an office can be held without reappointment. They would do nothing to restrain wholesale removals of political opponents,—removals which might be continued until the great body of the Federal officeholders belonged to a single party, and knew that the retention of their office depended upon their zeal for that faction of the party with which their superiors were identified. With such a reform as this we are not contented, and we see no reason for believing that the restoration of the permanence in tenure which existed in WASHINGTON'S and the following Administrations would render it either difficult or impossible to "manage the public service on business principles."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S DELAY in filling important vacancies under the Government has become a matter of general remark and complaint. A list of important offices is published, with a statement that some of these have been vacant for a period more than sufficient for a proper selection, and that the Government runs considerable risk in some cases where former occupants have been reappointed temporarily, although their bondsmen have been released by law. Still louder is the complaint in Pennsylvania with regard to the President's selection for an important office in this city. It is well understood that Mr. VANDERSLICE was selected in preference to a gentleman who commanded much larger confidence in the Republican party as well as the business community, because he was the nominee of gentlemen who regard themselves as controlling the party in this State. It also is said that his appointment was the price paid for the interest of those gentlemen in the matter of Mr. ARTHUR'S nomination in November next. We are loth to believe that the President is open to such bargains, or that he means to employ his patronage in the promotion of the plans formed for him by over-zealous friends. So far as the vote of Pennsylvania is concerned, he would have done better to have given the place to the better man; for no manipulation of the Federal offices in this State will enable the political leaders to cast its vote at Chicago for a candidate of their selection. Pennsylvania is not in the temper to be manipulated after this fashion.

For one class of appointments Mr. ARTHUR deserves credit. He has raised to the bench men whose nomination will be named as among the most creditable acts of his Administration. Yet even here fault is justly found with his delay in filling the vacancy in Delaware, where there is no reason for hesitating five minutes over the fit and proper course. The resignation of Judge LOWELL in Massachusetts offers him another opportunity of doing honor to some good lawyer, and of rendering a service to the country. But even in New England it will be hard to find as good a judge, and impossible to find a better, than Mr. LOWELL, whose services to the country in the matter of bankruptcy legislation exceed what we have a right to demand of our circuit judges.

THE Senate has been occupied with questions of secondary importance. The only important measure passed since our last issue has been

the bill to provide for building the steel ships-of-war by private contract. It provides that the plans and specifications shall be under control of the Naval Advisory Board, but that the contracts shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy. It leaves the Board free to make or authorize changes in these plans during the progress of the work, and it forbids changes which involve a greater outlay than five hundred dollars, unless the Board sanction them. The competition is confined to American ship-builders, who shall satisfy the Secretary of their ability to begin the work within three months after the award of the contracts. In the debate on the measure it was urged that our Atlantic seaports are altogether defenceless against an attack from any European power, and that on more than one occasion our diplomacy had been less vigorous than was required by the national dignity, because this was known in Europe as well as at home. The opponents of the bill asked what we expected to achieve with seven cruisers and four gun-boats; and very pertinently, if these represent more than a beginning of the new navy. From the necessity for maintaining a great army we are exempt by our situation. But a great navy we cannot do without, although the fact that an increasing majority of our people live in States far removed from the seaboard tends to make us indifferent to this necessity.

THE Senate, in passing the bill for the repeal of the test oath, amended it so as to exclude from the military and naval services all persons who, after serving in either, had borne arms against the United States. This is the last remnant of the exclusions which grew out of the war, and there is no reason for removing it. Its retention serves to emphasize the generosity of the policy pursued by the American nation towards its own citizens who conspired for its destruction. As it applies equally to men like General LONGSTREET and Colonel MOSEBY, it cannot be said to be a partisan measure.

OF the DORSHEIMER bill to establish international copyright, we have spoken elsewhere at some length. An amendment to the bill to copyright news for eight or even twelve hours after its publication, has been proposed by Mr. HENRY WATTERSON and is before Congress. We do not see why news should not be regarded as a form of property as much as a book. We doubt the possibility of punishing the theft of it by law, but we think the experiment worth trying. At any rate, the amendment would be useful in a moral sense, if not legally effective. It would place a public stigma upon thefts of this kind, even if it could not punish them. Nothing could be worse than the arguments urged against the amendment. Most of them resolve themselves into an outcry against monopoly, as though property in every form were not a monopoly. Others misrepresent the proposal as though it involved an attempt to determine what despatches should be sent by telegraph, whereas it applies entirely to printing and publication.

SOME YEARS AGO, the Chicago *Times*, commenting on the "strict-construction theory" of its Democratic friends, said that the Constitution always means common sense. This seems to have been the view of the House of Representatives in passing the bill for the suppression of pleuropneumonia, which provides for the expenditure of national money in buying and destroying animals infected with this disease, and in disinfecting herds which are threatened with it. It would be difficult to find in the Constitution the specific grant of power to do this, nor can it be brought under the general doctrine that the creation of a sovereign State conveys all the powers necessary to its sovereignty. The simple fact is that the House saw that this must be done, and that nobody but the national Government had the power to do it. We think it would have been better to have appropriated money enough to cover the entire cost, instead of requiring the States each to pay half of what is expended within their limits. It is not the fact that this disease exists very widely in the United States. Indeed, it is far more prevalent in Great Britain, where more than a thousand herds of cattle are infected with it, and whence it has been carried by exportation to both Ireland and Canada. The report recently transmitted by the President to Congress shows that the American hog possesses as general an immunity from disease as do our neat cattle. But in both cases, if we are to keep our European market, we must take steps to remove the possibility of charges being brought against their wholesomeness.

THE Committee of Ways and Means are still occupied with Mr. MORRISON'S bill for the reduction of tariff duties, and with hearing the

representatives of interests which oppose or favor those reductions. After a number of conferences between the Democrats of the Committee and other Free Traders of the party, the bill was presented in an amended form, in the hope of removing the objections which have been made to it on the score of obscurity and complexity. The success of this effort at clearness seems to have been very moderate, as quite a number of its provisions are still ambiguous. It is notable that the general proposal of a twenty per cent. reduction is retained in this revised version. Evidently its Democratic friends think that that feature furnishes a good cry with which to go before the country next fall, whether the bill be passed or rejected. That it will pass even the House of Representatives, is thought unlikely by many of its friends, as the Democratic opposition to it is consolidating and the confidence in this as a winning issue is much diminished by recent events. That the bill would increase instead of reducing the national revenue, even Mr. MORRISON does not deny. He admits that it is impossible to offer at present any plan of tariff reduction which will do away with the national surplus, thus abandoning the very cry by which the Free Traders began their recent onslaught on our protective tariff. He is for reduction, and means to "let the revenues take care of themselves."

The question of the restoration of the wool duties has been raised in both the Committee and the House. In the Committee their restoration was moved by Mr. MCKINLEY of Ohio, and was defeated by a party vote. In the House it was moved by Mr. CONVERSE, an Ohio Democrat; but the majority ran away from the issue as fast as possible. Mr. S. S. COX was especially active in assisting his friends to evade a vote on this question. The Democrats of Ohio, who know that the failure to restore these duties will be fatal to their party in that State, are very indignant, and some of them recall the fact that Mr. COX in his speeches in Ohio denounced the reduction of the duties on wool, and promised their restoration by implication whenever his party obtained control of Congress.

The evidence as to the effect of proposed reductions on industrial interests has been confined mostly to lumber, coal, salt, and tin plates. Lumber presents a very difficult question. Many friends of American industries would be glad of almost anything that would put a stop to the rapid destruction of our forests, and some of them incline to approve of the removal of the duties with this view. But the Congressmen from Maine show that so far as that great lumber region is concerned the business is carried on without injury to the forests in the State, no more than the annual growth being cut down each year. This would seem to show that the proper solution of our difficulty in the matter of lumber supply and the maintenance of our forests is to be found, not in the free admission of Canadian spruce and pine, but in the extension of a forestry system like that of Maine to the other States of the Union. It was generally supposed that Mr. MORRISON'S bill admitted lumber free of duty, but a closer examination of its provisions showed this not to be the case. It also has been supposed by many that timber of all kinds paid duty when imported. Mr. REED of Maine called the Committee's attention to the fact that "saw-logs"—i. e., logs cut to the proper length for the saw-mill,—have been coming in free of duty for years, furnishing the mills with the materials for manufacturing lumber at the lowest cost possible.

The representatives of the salt manufacture were able to make an excellent showing as to the reduction of the cost of this necessary since the duty was imposed upon it. In the earlier years of the Republic and before the great salt deposits around Syracuse were brought into working, the country was dependent upon England for its supply. This fact was one of the embarrassments which attended the War of 1812. The dependence continued until a much later period, and salt was furnished us from Cheshire at a much higher price than we now pay. Our Free Traders more than once have blundered into asserting that the duty has made salt dearer; and when driven from this position they have tried to show that American salt was inferior in quality. Experiments by the national Government as to its preservative quality have shown it to be at least as good as the English.

THE friends of President GARFIELD are put under obligation by Mr. SPRINGER for the thorough way in which he has undertaken the investigation of the Star Route prosecutions. The testimony of Mr. JAMES and of Mr. MACVEAGH before Mr. SPRINGER'S committee last Wednesday, especially that of the former, is quite enough to put a quietus to the falsehoods with regard to our late President which have been circulated industriously through the organs of the DORSEY and BRADY "ring." Mr.

JAMES shows that his own appointment was made with no other reference than the right management of the Department, and that, at his very first interview with the President after his entry upon the office of Postmaster-General, Mr. GARFIELD introduced the subject of the alleged frauds, and proposed a thorough investigation and the punishment of the offenders. When the investigation had gone so far as to implicate men of prominence in the party, and the President was told that its continuance would cause trouble, he replied to Mr. JAMES and Mr. MACVEAGH that there must be neither halting nor respect of persons. Throughout the whole proceedings he held up the hands of both officials, and Mr. JAMES shows that he made promptly every change in subordinates which he was advised would promote the inquiry and unearth the frauds.

THE bill to pension every survivor of the troops enlisted for the Mexican War, we are surprised to see, has passed the House of Representatives, only forty-six members voting against it. It was stripped of the clauses which made this provision for the survivors of sundry Indian wars. But even as thus amended it was a measure which hardly should have received a hearing. It places on the pension-list thousands of persons who never crossed the frontier in that invasion, who received no injury in the war, and are still in excellent health and not much past the prime of life, and who subsequently took part in the Rebellion. To expend tens or perhaps hundreds of millions of the national income in providing for persons of these classes, certainly is a gross waste of the people's money, and one which the Senate and the President should not countenance.

THE report of the Bureau of Statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States for the month of January shows that the balance of trade in our favor is still well maintained. The exports of merchandise during the month exceeded the imports by 19½ millions (\$19,677,487), and counting from July 1st, the beginning of the fiscal year, the favorable balance is larger than it was in the corresponding seven months a year ago. Thus:

The excess of exports over imports from July 1st, 1882, to	
February 1st, 1883, was	\$77,984,524
The excess of exports over imports from July 1st, 1883, to	
February 1st, 1884, was	81,696,316

showing that we have done better by 3¼ millions, during the present crop year, than we did in the first seven months of the last. This does not, it is true, answer the fact that our exports of wheat have been extremely light since the 1st of November; if they had been up to the level of the closing months of 1882, the balance in our favor in the general showing would now be much above a hundred millions of dollars.

By a somewhat narrow vote, the proposal to submit a prohibitory amendment to the suffrages of the people in the State of New York has been defeated, fifty-three of the sixty-one votes it received being cast by the Republicans of the Assembly. The Republicans from the lower counties of the State voted with the most of the Democrats against it. This we regret as involving a breach of faith with the Prohibition votes in that State, and such a breach is about the last thing that any political party can afford. As the next best thing, many of the Prohibitionists are supporting the bill to establish high license in the State. This measure also commands the support of many who do not see their way to vote for Prohibition. We think, however, that the mere fixing a large sum as the price of a license is not sufficient to meet the case. It should be accompanied by a restriction of the number of places where liquor is sold; and either the licenses should be sold by auction at a premium, or the persons who receive them should be selected with care by some trustworthy tribunal.

In Iowa, the bill to establish prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, whether malt or spirituous, has passed both branches of the Legislature and will receive the signature of the Governor. It has been drawn with a good deal of care, and amended in the process of a long discussion which brought out the inherent difficulties of such legislation. Its workings will be watched with much interest; but as Iowa contains no great cities it would be a mistake to reason directly from its experience as to the needs of communities like Illinois or New York.

THE Governor and Legislature of New Jersey seem to be making an honest effort to take away the reproach which has rested on that

Commonwealth as a State controlled and dominated by great railroad corporations. Heretofore, the property of those corporations has been exempted entirely from local and State taxation. A bill prepared by Governor ABBETT has been under discussion in the Legislature for some time. It exempts nothing but the road-bed of a railroad from taxation, and aims at a more equitable distribution of fiscal burdens. On some points, and especially as to the taxation of savings-banks, differences of opinion have been elicited, but we see no reason to doubt the final passage of the measure.

THE most important Congressional election that has occurred since Congress met was held last Saturday in the second district of Kansas, for a successor to the late Mr. HASKELL. At the last election Mr. HASKELL was chosen by a plurality of votes over a Democratic and a Greenback candidate whose combined vote exceeded his by about twelve hundred. In the present case the Democrats and the Greenbackers, or so many of the latter as could be induced to vote for a Free Trader, united in the support of a Mr. RIGGS, while the Republicans found in Mr. FUNSTON a candidate whose personal prestige added little or nothing to their strength. The issue between the two candidates was made on the line between Protection and Free Trade. The district was flooded with Free Trade literature, and Republican Free Traders came to the assistance of the Democrats in conducting the discussion. As this issue was made so distinctly and in a representative district, it was watched from Washington with the keenest interest. Many Republicans regarded the success of Mr. RIGGS as a foregone conclusion, and the Democrats were correspondingly confident. The returns show that Mr. FUNSTON has been elected by a majority four times as great as the two opposition candidates last year had over Mr. HASKELL. We observe that *The Times* of New York makes no editorial comment on this election, nor have we been able to find any mention of it in its news columns.

THE dynamite explosion in London, and the discovery of arrangements for others like it, have divided public attention with Mr. GLADSTONE'S reform bill. The feeling in England against these dastardly conspirators naturally is very strong, and unfortunately it extends to the people and the Government of the United States, who are held responsible for permitting Irish conspirators to raise funds, and prepare or purchase materials, for the wholesale murder of unoffending Englishmen. If it is possible in any way to make more stringent our laws for the protection of foreign countries against villainy of this kind, we feel sure that even the Irish in America generally will support the proposal to do so. At present, our laws on this subject are modelled closely after those of England, and if they have not been altered to meet the new dangers presented by the discoveries of more powerful explosives this is equally true of the English laws. Besides this, in our complex system of government it is quite impossible that any national legislation should deal with this problem as effectively as Parliament can. Congress cannot forbid the manufacture of explosives, except by persons licensed to make them openly, and it would be useless for any one State to do so, unless the others took the same action.

Indeed, no legislation can give our English friends the kind and degree of security which they evidently wish to obtain of us. Under the most efficient laws, we could do no more to prevent the export of infernal machines than England can do to discover those who have imported them, or than could be done by the English steamship lines which carry these machines across the Atlantic, to the great risk of the ship, its passengers and its cargo. If neither the English Government nor the English ship-owners have succeeded in detecting the criminals, it is certain that they possess means of concealment which well might baffle the American authorities.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL for the extension of the suffrage by assimilating it in the English counties, and in Irish constituencies generally, to the condition in which Lord BEACONSFIELD left it in the English boroughs, has been introduced in the House of Commons and has passed a first reading. In the British Islands there are about eight million people who would have votes, if they lived in America. At present about one in four have a vote. Mr. GLADSTONE proposes to do something more than double this number. He does not propose universal or manhood suffrage, but household suffrage. No man can vote simply as a man, but only as one who has a "stake in society." This includes not only persons who live in houses which they own or the whole of which they rent,

Persons who rent a part of a house in which their landlord does not live, have a vote as though they rented the whole. Mr. GLADSTONE even extends this to include a limited class of servants among the possessors of the suffrage.

Something more than this is needed to make the British Parliament a representative body. Until the old practice of paying the members for their services is revived, the British householder is not a free elector, since he is confined in his choice to members of those classes which can afford to give their time for nothing. Until this change is made, Parliament, however elected, will be the instrument of an oligarchy and not the representative of the whole people.

THE Tory attack on the bill turns on two points. They say it is meant to divert public attention from the disasters of the Ministry abroad by provoking discussion on reform at home. This is absurd in view of the fact that the bill has been in preparation for far more than the period since the uprising in the Soudan began to command public attention and to threaten the peace of Egypt. They also urge that it should be accompanied by a measure for the redistribution of seats, as otherwise it will greatly increase Mr. PARNELL'S power in the House of Commons. As the distribution now stands, Ireland has more representatives than her numerical strength in point of population entitles her to. With the establishment of household suffrage in the Irish boroughs, a much larger proportion of the Irish members will be Home Rulers, and the Tories think a redistribution is needed to keep down Mr. PARNELL'S following. Mr. GLADSTONE is not ready to propose any redistribution at present, nor, indeed, to promise any reduction of the Irish representation at any future time. There is a difficulty in the way which his opponents do not feel as he does. The Act of Union was a treaty between two nations in which Ireland relinquished her separate Parliament in consideration of certain concessions made to her. One of these was the right to send to the two houses of the imperial Parliament a number of peers of the realm, of knights of the shire, and of burgesses, which was then and there specified. To reduce this number in compliance with a numerical reduction of the Irish people, might be quite in accordance with American ideas, though the equal representation in the Senate secured to each State by the Constitution shows that even in America the principle of numerical representation has its exceptions. But in England the principle of numerical distribution of representatives is repudiated by all parties, except the most extreme Radicals, so that there can be no excuse for violating the terms of the Act of Union to secure a numerical equality between the three kingdoms. And just at this time an English Premier may be excused from proposing anything that may add heat to the anti-English feeling in Ireland without at all strengthening the hands of the loyal party in the island.

That the Act of Union had been repeatedly broken, was the contention of so moderate a politician as the late Mr. BUTT. He says: "We are not now governed by a Parliament administering a Treaty of Union, but by a Parliament exercising the supreme control and absolute power of legislation, exactly as if England and Ireland had always been one country, an Irish Parliament had never existed, and a Treaty of Union had never been made. This is a form of government which was never agreed to, and one to which the assent of an Irish Parliament never could have been obtained."

It is quite certain that some kind of an agreement has been reached between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia which is expected to insure permanent peace among the empires, and to enable them to dispense with armaments on the long frontier which divides the Teuton from the Slav. As Russia and not the Teutonic empires might have been expected to act as the aggressor in case of war, it is not unnatural to suppose that this new move is dictated by her interests in the East, and is welcomed by the other two powers as a release from the necessity of military preparations under which their resources are staggering. The alliance means no good to England in any case; but the German newspapers probably are but practising upon her fears when they represent it as meant to resist her commercial supremacy in the whole Eastern Hemisphere. Russia evidently is quite ready to take advantage of England's embarrassments in the Soudan to carry out in Central Asia plans which would have been too dangerous in other circumstances. So she tore up the Treaty of Paris in 1870, when France was in the death-grip with Germany, and England was too anxious about the outcome of the war to send a fleet into the Black Sea.

That the Berlin newspapers are talking at random, is shown by their adding the suggestion of a great league against England, to include France as well as the three empires. If the new alliance means anything, it means combined hostility to France, both as the seed-plot of republican ideas and agitations in Europe, and as the hereditary enemy of the two Teutonic empires. Hence the clause in the agreement that Russia shall give France no encouragement in any plans that would involve the overthrow of the peace of Western Europe. France is BISMARCK's nightmare, and all the more so as he knows that the day cannot be far distant when he will not be here to keep watch over the fortunes of Germany. Were he sure of her pacific intentions, he would die in peace. He loads Europe with armies because he knows "*la ravanche*" is the deepest yearning of the powerful nation he overcame and humiliated in the hour when she was all but paralyzed by misgovernment. Some of the French people say that they are peaceably disposed, and that nothing would be more unpopular in France than a great war. It is true that France would not like to have to fight Germany just at present. But while she is not prepared to will the *means* she never takes her mind off of the *end* she has before her, viz., the restoration of Elsass and Lothringen to her national domain. The statesman who should propose the acquiescence in their annexation to Germany, would be far more unpopular than one who should propose a war for their recovery.

THE impeachment of the Ministers of the King of Norway before the special court provided by the Constitution of 1814, has proceeded so far that on the 27th ult. the Prime Minister was found guilty, was sentenced to pay a heavy fine, and was declared to have forfeited his place in the Royal Councils. His offence was that he had advised the King to refuse to acknowledge the validity of the law to amend the national Constitution, although this had been passed by the national Parliament the number of times required by the Constitution itself. As King OSCAR heartily assented to the views of the Conservative Ministry, if, indeed, he did not originate them, the decision may be said to be the condemnation of the monarch rather than of the Minister. As the court was constituted with as much of a leaning toward the royal authority as was possible, it may be assumed that its decision is a finality. If King OSCAR is a man of good sense and does not wish to drive his very independent Norwegians into something like a revolt, he will acquiesce in this decision from the highest tribunal known to the law, and will accept the amendments to the Constitution as valid. Unhappily he has not shown much good sense throughout the whole affair, and it is quite possible that he will renew the struggle at the first opportunity.

[See "News Summary," page 350.]

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

THREE MONTHS AGO, an honest survey of the Republican field, inspired by the single purpose of finding a Presidential candidate whose merit and acceptability assured success, or at least made it reasonably possible, disclosed but a small number of conspicuous names; and since that time the number has diminished rather than increased. Mr. EVARTS, whose availability then appeared promising, has declined to be considered; and Mr. EDMUNDS persistently dampens the ardor of his advocates by asking them to turn elsewhere, and by suggesting to them alternatives which revive the recollection of his more or less decided support of the "third term" movement, four years ago. If Mr. EDMUNDS could be nominated now, it would be for himself alone, for his own character and record, his independence and courage, his abilities, and the use to which he has put them in the Senate, but not on account of any other relation or alliance. Mr. EDMUNDS has enfeebled almost to the point of paralysis the movement bearing his name, by depriving it of its inspiration,—a regard for himself, independently and without entanglement.

At this moment, no possible candidate seems to present so many points of encouragement to the party and to the country as does General HARRISON of Indiana. He lacks neither of the necessary qualifications; he is fit and he is acceptable. His abilities would honor the Presidential place, and his freedom from factional and personal quarrels would insure him a united support at the election. He represents to the American people that character which has never failed to receive their appreciation,—that sort of man whose origin, training, habits of thought, experience in life, and mental and moral quality, have had a mould like their own. It was this in General GARFIELD's candidacy that drew out popular

appreciation, and the like feeling would respond, as we believe, to the nomination of General HARRISON. It would be seen that in this selection of a candidate the party had honestly sought to meet the demand of the time, and that it made its appeal to the people, not merely upon narrow motives of partisanship, but upon those grounds in which all have a concern. The earnestness, the courage, the good feeling, of 1880 would be repeated in 1884, and the November result would be a repetition likewise.

It hardly needs to be pointed out that in several minor, but in a close contest important, particulars Mr. HARRISON is strong. His name itself recalls his patriot forefather, whose signature is affixed to the great Declaration, and that other, whose Presidential campaign of 1840 has made a landmark in American politics. No one can be oblivious to the possibilities of popular enthusiasm which belong to a man who with high qualities of his own, proved on the field and in the council, comes before the nation as the worthy grandson of "Old Tippecanoe." But more than this his home is in Indiana, one of the most doubtful States, and one of those most necessary to be carried by the Republicans. In that State, after the great contest of 1880, when the Republicans had secured a majority of the Legislature, it was he whom they selected for the highest honor in their hands; and the substantial unanimity and harmony of the choice, after the appearance in the beginning of a heated contest, proved, as we conceive, that the people of Indiana understood and appreciated the solid and sincere qualities of the man.

Upon one ground further General HARRISON has special strength. No candidate can be nominated at Chicago who does not willingly take his stand upon the broad principle of protecting the industries of the American people; but in presenting the candidate upon this platform it is obvious that in the States of the West, where Protection is but now growing to its full stature, one who is well known and appreciated there would be strongest. He would present the case acceptably from the beginning, while a candidate from the extreme East, where manufactures first drove their roots deep, would have to secure his acceptancy in the sweat and struggle of the canvass.

In all this we do not overlook the prime demands. General HARRISON has made a clean and honorable public record. He is that type of man whom the time demands. He would not, we are sure, contemn the hope of reform and betterment which inspires the Republican organization, and which alone gives it the right to exist. The country would have, unless we are grossly mistaken, a resumption a year hence of the principles and methods which were struck down by the red hand three years ago. And that this consummation would crown the work of his election with honor, is not, we think, within the limits of dispute.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

THE open letter on the DORSHEIMER bill addressed to Mr. RANDALL by Mr. HENRY C. LEA has led to a newspaper discussion between Mr. LEA and Professor LOUNSBURY of Yale College, in which the difficulties in the way of a satisfactory arrangement for the recognition of the rights of foreign authors are brought into the light of day. Mr. LEA claims very justly that he possesses unusual advantages for the consideration of the question, as he is at once an author, a publisher, and a collector of books. The rights and interests of all these classes are present to his mind. The advantage secured by any measure to one of these classes is apt to obscure to it the disadvantages it might inflict upon any other; and each measure is hailed with great satisfaction until others than its friends are heard from, when it is apt to be laid aside as impracticable and the subject is postponed for another season. The DORSHEIMER bill seems to be running this course, as did its predecessors; and unless the friends of international copyright come to some understanding among themselves this session also will pass without result.

We take it for granted that all honest and patriotic Americans are desirous of seeing our country taken out of the list of semi-civilized communities in this matter, and especially that no Protectionist wishes the continuance of a state of things which puts a premium on the reprint of foreign books, to the disadvantage of our native authors. If we are to have an American literature worthy of our achievements in other fields of effort, it must be by making it at least as profitable to print an American as to reprint an English book; and as the Protectionist theory includes the largest development of the national life in

every direction none should be more zealous friends of international copyright than those who hold by that theory. That they have not been so in the past, has been due to the fact that all the proposals for this purpose appear to have been designed to repress the manufacture of books in this country, and to convey to English publishers the right to supply our market with English books. This was true even of the treaty proposed by the New York publishers a few years ago; for while it required that a copyrighted book should be printed on an American press it allowed it to be printed from stereotype plates made in England.

The time certainly has come for the presentation of a measure which shall do the fair thing by foreign authors, and yet sacrifice no American interest in so doing. We welcomed the DORSHEIMER bill at its first appearance, in the expressed hope that it would effect this. We do not understand that its author is a Protectionist; but his proposal to deal directly and solely with the rights of the foreign author, and to settle the matter by legislation without any attempt to negotiate treaties, seemed to us the most promising mode of approaching the question. But as the bill stands it cannot be regarded as meeting the difficulties of the problem; and the friends of American industry must resist it, as it would give to English publishers the monopoly of our market for nearly every English book printed after the law went into effect. It is said, indeed, that the protective tariff will exclude foreign books after the treaty as before, and will compel the foreign author to negotiate with some American publisher for the reproduction of his book in this country. But this is a mistake. No protective tariff will suffice to exclude any article whose manufacture in this country is forbidden by law; and under the DORSHEIMER bill as it stands the manufacture of an American edition would be forbidden, if the English owner of an English book did not chose to let us make one. We say "the English owner," and that generally does not mean, as is supposed commonly, the English author. If it meant the author, then his consideration of his own interest might lead him to bring out an edition in a form suited to American use, and which could be furnished cheaper as being free of the duty now imposed on imported books. But as a rule English authors do not own their books. Mr. TROLLOPE'S "Autobiography" shows that authors of eminence even, who have their own public, make a practice of selling their books to the publishers, who construe their ownership so absolutely as to sell to American publishers the right to bring out "authorized editions," and who pocket the sums thus received without a word of remark to the author. It is true that in the absence of any definite agreement to the contrary the DORSHEIMER bill would leave the English author free to negotiate with an American publisher for the publication of an American edition. But to the average author this would secure no advantage whatever. He would find the English publisher open to no bargain that did not convey the American as well as the English copyright, and none but authors of the first rank would be able to make better terms. This is so well understood that English authors urge international copyright as likely to get them somewhat better terms from their English publishers. In the interests of foreign authors as well as of American book-manufacturers, it is imperative that the edition which secures copyright in this country shall be made here.

This especially applies to a large and very important class of books which are the property of their publishers in a very eminent sense. Under the DORSHEIMER bill, as Mr. LEA very well insists, the eight-dollar edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" would have been the only one published in this country; and its sale, like that of previous editions, would have been confined to a few hundreds furnished to public libraries and wealthy book-buyers. The issue of a five-dollar edition by an American house had the effect of showing the Edinburgh publishers the field they had in America for an edition at that price, and led them to put it on the market. As a consequence, the book has a far greater sale in this country than in England, where the demand for such works is limited by the fact that nearly everyone lives within reach of a public library and thinks the purchase of works of reference a needless luxury. But publishers like the BLACKS of Edinburgh are far more likely to prefer the certain profits of an expensive edition on lines with which they are familiar, than to appeal to the much larger public by the offer of a cheaper edition.

Another great difficulty in the way of international copyright is the question of the time within which works must be "published" on this side of the ocean. Mr. DORSHEIMER proposes a definite limit, as do all the treaties for establishing international copyright in Europe. But the

very people who hold up those treaties for our imitation denounce this clause as unjust to foreign authors. In this they have the support of English authors generally, for this was the point most disliked in the "HARPER Treaty." Now, French and German books are but the raw material of English literature, as they must be translated before they can be put upon the market; while the relations between two literatures written in the same language are altogether different. This difference is altogether in favor of fixing a very short limit for reproduction in America, or even allowing none at all. The new English books are reviewed in the English weeklies and monthlies, and in this way an American demand for them is created at once. If their reproduction is to be delayed for a few months even, the English publisher will get the cream of the market, and the inducement to reprint will disappear in a very large number of cases. It is altogether absurd to reason as though the English author had no more time to make his bargain than that specified in the law. He has his wares in a salable condition as soon as his manuscript is ready to be submitted to the printer, and there is nothing to prevent his making his bargain with the American publisher at the same time he makes it with the English house. It would be juster to omit all specification of a term of months, and to require simultaneous publication in this country.

It is said that this would bear hardly on the less-known authors, to whom our publishers are less ready to lend an ear at any time. This is true; but it is nearly impossible to make any arrangement that will not bear hardly on somebody. Indeed, there is but one way to secure justice to all sorts and kinds of writers. It is the plan we suggested when the "HARPER Treaty" was up for discussion, and which, as we learn from Mr. LEA'S open letter, was embodied in a bill proposed by Mr. SHERMAN in the United States Senate,—at a still earlier date, we presume. Our proposal was to create a bureau of copyright under the direction of the Librarian of Congress, and to give copyright on foreign books to the first who enters a pre-emption claim to them. As this would enable the suppression of an edition not thus entered, every book reprinted would be thus recorded. But the record might be made imperative before reprinting. The bureau would require annual statements as to the sales and profits of every book thus recorded until it went "out of print," and would collect the foreign author's ten per cent., and transmit it after deducting a trifling fee for the costs of the bureau. It might omit this collection business whenever the American publisher showed an agreement with the author to make the transaction one of private arrangement. Such arrangements would be made in most cases before the book was entered with the bureau, and the author would be perfectly free to select his American publisher, if he could get one to undertake his book. The only cases that really would come under the care of the bureau, except for registration, would be those of authors of little or no note; and to these it would give absolute certainty that their books would not be reprinted without a compensation to them as ample as our authors generally get. For others it would effect ample security that their contracts with the publishers they selected would be respected by the whole book-trade.

Failing this, the best thing to hope for is such a modification of the DORSHEIMER bill as will require simultaneous republication in America and the complete manufacture of every copyrighted book in this country.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE refusal of the Presbyterian Hospital to accept the twenty-five hundred dollars assigned as its share of the proceeds from the Charity Ball, has led to some injurious and very uncharitable comments on the motives of the refusal. Whether such amusements as the Charity Ball are morally wrong and socially injurious, is not the immediate question. It may be presumed that the Presbyterians have not made up their minds on this point without some reflection and observation. And we certainly should not think the better of them, if it were the opportunity of getting twenty-five hundred dollars that led them to reopen the question. Nor had the managers of the Hospital any right to reopen it. The deliverances of the General Assembly, the highest authority on matters of church discipline known to this Church, are too clear and explicit to leave any doubt as to the position it takes on the subject. To have committed an institution bearing the name of the Church to the indirect approval of what the General Assembly condemns, would have been a grave offence against the social proprieties, if nothing worse. Nor can it be said that suffering humanity is injured by the refusal to let the Samaritans of the Charity Ball come to its aid with the wine, the oil and the twopence of their philanthropy. The money can go to suffering humanity through other channels; and the Presbyterians of this city are quite wealthy enough to sustain their hospital amply, without recourse to means they regard as questionable or worse.

It is not the refusal but the acceptance of questionably-earned money

that is injuring the American churches and is weakening their hold on the American public. When churches are endowed from the proceeds of corners in pork, and theological seminaries bear the names of unscrupulous speculators in stocks who endowed them, it is time to recall the old text: "Thy money perish with thee, for that thou thoughtest the gift of God could be bought with money!" This refusal is a refreshing exception to the over-readiness of our religious bodies to take money from whatever quarter, in the belief that its devotion to a good end covers all sins. We do not say that the Presbyterians are right about balls; neither do we say they are wrong. That is too large a question for discussion here. But we honor them for sticking to their conclusions on the subject.

It is a commonplace that every Free Trader inclines to think that his own industry ought to be protected. Mr. BEECHER says that if we are to have a protective tariff on anything it should be on the importation of foreign ministers like Dr. JOHN HALL. We dissent from this opinion. The industry by which the raw material christened HENRY WARD BEECHER was converted into a preacher, is so heavily subsidized that any protective duty for its encouragement is quite superfluous. And if, as Free Traders sometimes tell us, everything should be forced to stand or fall according to its ability to maintain itself, what is to become of the colleges and the theological seminaries? How many of our Free Trade colleges could stand that application of their own principles?

THE Pennsylvania Railroad has been obliged to dismiss a number of its employés because a medical examination shows them to be color-blind. Of those who stand the tests employed, there is no certainty that they may not become color-blind at any moment, especially if they are confirmed smokers. It is a mistake to suppose that the defect is always congenital in those who are afflicted with it. On the contrary, it is constantly developed in persons who had been free from it. The inference is not that the examinations for its detection must be renewed from time to time, but that railroad-signalling should be made independent of the perception of color. Instead of using different colors, two adjustable lights should be used. When they are in a horizontal position, that should mean safety; when they are perpendicular, danger.

THE rules suggested for the regulation of athletics in our colleges, and already adopted in a few, are receiving a very rough handling in other quarters. They seem to have been drawn up without any proper understanding of some of the problems to be solved, and also without a consideration of the circumstances of any but the larger colleges. In our own University they were referred by the board of trustees to a special committee, two of whom were eminent physicians. The committee reported with great unanimity against nearly every rule in the series, and the trustees were equally unanimous in adopting their report.

THE summaries of book-publishing industries in the United States and England during the year 1883, given in this place recently, may be supplemented with like figures regarding the German book-trade. The following table was compiled by the *Börsenblatt*. It is curious to note, in comparing the literary activity of the past year in Germany with that of 1882, that while there are considerable divergences in the numbers of books of the same nature published in the two years—amounting to three hundred in those coming under the heading of "Education,"—the balance of the whole is so well preserved that there is but a difference of twenty-eight publications in the two years. In other respects this showing is a notable one, and it may be compared with the English and American lists with profit.

	1882.	1883.
1. Collections or sets of works, literary history, bibliography,	365	381
2. Divinity,	1,373	1,504
3. Law, politics, statistics, trade,	1,355	1,301
4. Medicine, veterinary,	847	922
5. Natural history, chemistry, pharmacy,	799	832
6. Philosophy,	158	142
7a. Education, German school-books, physical education,	1,990	1,691
7b. Juvenile books,	404	386
8. The classics and Oriental languages, antiquities, mythology,	559	609
9. Modern languages, old German,	487	501
10. History, biography, memoirs, letters,	783	795
11. Geography and travel,	370	290
12. Mathematics and astronomy,	190	221
13. War, hippology,	345	366
14. Mercantile science, technology,	675	671
15. Engineering, mechanics, mining, nautical,	365	482
16. Sport and forestry,	99	98
17. Domestic economy, agriculture, gardening,	388	337
18. Belles-lettres, novels, poems, drama, etc.,	1,260	1,207
19. Fine arts, painting, music, etc., shorthand,	529	615
20. Popular literature, almanacs,	634	724
21. Freemasonry,	28	28
22. Miscellaneous,	416	370
23. Maps,	355	329
Total,	14,774	14,802

MARGARET FULLER.*

THE effort of letting go a prejudice is more than balanced by the pleasure of admiring something admirable; and this satisfaction the life of Margaret Fuller, by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, will give to many readers. When Emerson says of Margaret Fuller in his quaint, conscientious way: "The rumor was much spread abroad that she was sneering, scoffing, critical, disdainful of humble people, and of all but the intellectual," and when another of her friends says: "Such a prejudice had been created by her faults of manner that those whom she might most wish to know retired from her and avoided her," they expressed a large part of the very vague impression which many people still have of the personality of Margaret Fuller. They forget that Emerson added: "This was a superficial judgment;" and that her other friend continued: "I recollect a lady who thus fled from her for several years, and yet at last became most nearly attached to her." The little anecdote of her pressing Emerson's hand while watching the exquisite motions of Fanny Ellsler, and exclaiming: "Ralph, this is poetry!" while he replied with equal ardor: "Margaret, it is religion!" is better known than many better-authenticated facts of her career. The story of her life has been already told in rather a rambling fashion. More than thirty years ago, soon after her death, a memoir with some of her letters was published, prepared by her devoted friends, James Freeman Clarke, Emerson, and William Channing; but in these days thirty years is a long time ago; every generation now likes to have the old barrel of sermons turned over for it, and refreshed a little by the newest thought before being served up for its entertainment. Mrs. Howe has accordingly shaped and condensed the rather diffuse contents of these first volumes, and tells the story in more compact form, though without adding much fresh matter; but we get an impression of better perspective and of a more final verdict. Mrs. Howe has, on the whole, done her work sympathetically and well, though here and there her style would bear a little chastening.

Margaret Fuller lived her forty years of life very intensely, and in parts it tells like a romance. Her childhood was very individual, and she dwells upon it with great vividness of recollection, and tells the story of her early years at home and her dramatic school experiences, with the sort of sympathy that grown people feel for their own youth and its troubles as a sort of separate existence. "Only poets," she says, "remember their youth;" and certainly a very living impression of the emotional experiences of childhood shows more than common sensibility. She was an impulsive, sensitive child, with a precocious intellect unduly stimulated by her father's ambition for her; and she lived a solitary life in a world peopled from her books, indifferent to ordinary childish amusements. "Certainly," she says, regretfully, "I do not wish I had read baby books; but I wish I had read no books at all till later, but lived with boys and played in the open air." As she grew to womanhood, her whole soul was absorbed in study and literature, and she was fascinated by the philosophy of Germany and the works of its romantic school, and penetrated by the influence of Goethe. Even as a girl of seventeen, she began to be remarked in certain circles of Cambridge and Boston as an incisive and brilliant talker, though these circles which she edified by her, we fear, rather stilted conversation, were far from regarding her with unmixed admiration. Egotism in others is the sin that our own egotism finds hardest to forgive; it is the ignoble trait that clings oftenest to noble natures. Margaret's complacency at this period of her life was pronounced by someone "the most assured since the days of Scaliger." She was a very ambitious girl, and at fifteen wrote: "I am determined on distinction;" but when we find a young woman under thirty asserting: "I have now met all the people worth knowing in America, and I find no intellect comparable to my own," or: "I take my natural position always, and the more I see the more I find that it is *regal*," we are not surprised that she was not a general favorite in society. But this was only a marring trait in her rich, generous nature. One by one, those who had shunned her passed under the charm of her magic influence, and became devoted, constant friends. Though she had an undue contempt for worldly and commonplace people, she could pour out inexhaustible sympathy and tenderness to any soul that aspired to truth and nobleness, in spite of intellectual inferiority. Her friendships included the most dissimilar people, each of whom had his or her distinct place, never encroached upon or thrust aside for any new tie. A few years before her death, she told her friend, Madame Arconate, that she had as many as one hundred correspondents, and to several she was the inspiring and sustaining influence of their lives.

"She was an athletic soul," says Emerson, who, though he admired her more than any woman he knew, was never entirely in sympathy with her, as his serene, contemplative nature could not altogether comprehend her passionate, impulsive temperament. "I always felt," he writes, "that her energy was too much a force of blood, and therefore never felt the security for her peace which belongs to more purely intellectual natures. She seemed more vulnerable." And wounded she very often was. In the midst of all her aspirations and hopes for the future, and for independence, her father suddenly died, and without a murmur, though not without a severe struggle, she sacrificed her cherished plans and pursuits, and as eldest sister devoted herself to the family welfare, and was both son and daughter to her mother. She taught, she held conversation classes, she was for two years editor of *The Dial*,—that short-lived publication which was for a few years to the transcendental

* "Margaret Fuller (Marchesa Ossoli)." By Julia Ward Howe. ("Famous Women" Series.) Boston: Roberts Brothers.

school what *The Germ* was intended to be to the art revival in England. At length, at the age of thirty-four, when her health, which was never very strong, from early neglect and pressure had almost given way, the family being by this time on its feet, she accepted a position on the staff of the New York *Tribune*, and went to live in Mr. Greeley's family. Mr. Greeley, though he held rather aloof at first, became finally her warm friend, though on some subjects they could never agree. Miss Fuller was a very earnest champion of woman's rights, while Mr. Greeley always declared that as long as a woman required a man's arm to cross a ball-room, and could not walk half a mile at night alone, all schemes for the political emancipation of women must remain empty theories.

At last came again the opportunity for the journey to Europe which had been before so generously renounced; and this time there were no family claims to interfere. In 1846 she sailed for England with some congenial friends. Her writings were well known there in certain circles, and she met with a most gratifying reception. There she at last found the wider intellectual atmosphere she had longed for, and talked face to face with the men with whose thoughts she was already familiar,—whose writings she had studied and criticised. In her letters we find the account of her meetings with Wordsworth, Carlyle, Dr. Chalmers, De Quincey, Miss Martineau (whom she had known well in America), Joanna Baillie, and Mazzini. In Paris she went to see George Sand, for whom she had a strong though discriminating admiration, and who received her most cordially. She also saw Laménais, Béranger and Chopin, the latter "always ill and as pale as a snow-drop, but an exquisite genius. He played to me, and I liked his talking scarcely less." Miss Fuller stayed only a few months in Paris, and then passed on into Italy and soon made her way to Rome, the goal of her desires, the home of her beloved Romans, the heroes of her childhood, and the inspiration of modern Italian literature, for which she had a great love. The years 1847 and 1848 were a stirring period in the history of Italy, and Margaret Fuller adopted the cause of freedom with all the strong enthusiasm of her nature. Her letters of this date are most interesting. The outlines of her life at this time are familiar to most people,—her espousal of the cause of Italian liberty,—her incongruous, secret marriage with the Marchese Ossoli, a young Italian nobleman of thirty, she herself a woman of thirty-seven. It was a time of severe ordeal to her. She was very poor, often ill, in great distress of mind; for the secret of her marriage touched heavily upon her, as her husband was unwilling to disclose it, fearing if it were known that he had married a Protestant, at a time when ecclesiastical influence was all-powerful in Rome, it would cost him his share of his father's estate, and perhaps his life. Separated during the siege of Rome from her child of two months old, without a friend to whom to confide her perplexities, with her husband, who was a member of the civic guard, exposed on the walls to the enemy's fire, her situation was melodramatic enough and her strong spirit seemed utterly crushed, so that she who had been so full of energy longed only for a little rest.

The tragic close of her life is well known,—how she perished two years afterwards on the very shores of home. In a severe gale the vessel ran aground, and the heavy marble of Powers's "Greek Slave" which was part of the freight, broke through the hold and the vessel's hours were numbered. Help from shore was not forthcoming, and Margaret, whose spirit seemed numbened in this crisis, refused to avail herself of the only chance of escape by floating ashore on a plank, guided by a sailor. This involved separation from her husband and child,—perhaps safety for one, death for the others. This possibility she would not face; so they met their fate together, in spite of the entreaties of the crew, who behaved admirably.

For a woman of so much mark in her day, and of such unflagging activity, Margaret Fuller has left but little on which to found a literary fame; and that little would perhaps hardly justify her reputation. Some articles contributed to *The Dial* and the *Tribune*, her essay on "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," some sketches, letters and fragments, are all that remain. Her book on Italy was unfortunately lost with her. In spite of the enthusiasm of her nature, "prone to infatuation," as she says of herself, and though criticism was very far then from being the fine art it is to-day, some of her judgments are not only vigorous, but very acute and discriminating, and in accord with the verdict of later and cooler critics. But though she had a powerful mind her force was a moral rather than an intellectual one. It was the fervor and nobility of her character that "drew to her every superior young man and woman she had met," and made her a power for good in her generation. She had that "natural aptitude for morality" that women are said to possess to a higher degree than men. But she was not a woman whom Dr. Dix would have approved; for she did desire and work for the political rights of women, and she edited a newspaper and did other things unbecoming a "modern Christian woman;" and for this it cannot atone that she was a loving daughter, a devoted sister, an affectionate wife, an adoring mother, and a true friend. But many people of laxer views will be glad to have the story of her life brought before them, and to feel, even at second hand, something of the glow of the personal influence of a noble though far from faultless woman.

PHILADELPHIA ARCHITECTURE.

WHATEVER may be said of the structures of the olden times, no charge of want of variety in style can fairly be brought against the new buildings of Philadelphia. They vary widely. We have Renaissance,

Gothic, Queen Anne, and no style at all, in marble, brown stone, green stone, white stone, terra cotta and brick; we have Orientalisms, classicisms, mediævalisms, and piles so singular that in all ages they will be anachronisms. Yet there is hope among the medley. Here and there crops out a line of beauty or a combination that shows both thought and taste, and the total result is so much more pleasing than the blank unity it is superseding that it seems hard not to praise the details.

The object of every architect should be to produce a building that is at once pleasing to the eye and expressive of its purpose. The first object cannot be attained by overloading with ornament, for ornament is effective only by contrast with plain surfaces; nor yet by the quaintness so much aimed at, for quaintness is but grotesqueness, is the antipodes to beauty, and is allowable only in small quantities as a foil to the beauty around it. There can be no beauty without symmetry; irregularity there may be, but the irregularity must veil an artful regularity. The most beautiful objects in nature, from the human form divine down to the simplest leaf, exhibit a greater or less approach to bilateral symmetry. They can be parted into two halves that in all their main features are counterparts of each other. More rugged forms, such as the outlines of mountains or of stately trees, have at least a culminating point, a centre or summit that irresistibly attracts the eye, which is led up to it by the disposition of its surroundings. Thus, then, every building should be characterized either by bilateral symmetry, or by that kind of regular irregularity which constitutes picturesqueness. The former is more suitable for the city and for confined spaces; the latter for the country, where the building forms one among the objects of the landscape.

When it is said that a building should express its object, it is not meant, as some extremists would have it, that the purpose of each room or of each part should be evident from the exterior; but simply that a house, a warehouse, a church, a public hall, a school and a theatre should each bear upon its *façade* the impress of its purpose. There is also in nature a unity of design, a correlation of each part to the whole and to other parts, that it would be well for art, which owes to nature all it has that is worth the having, to endeavor to imitate. A flower tells to him who is familiar with flowers something about the plant. The flower of a rose never grew on the stalk of a lily, nor that of a fuchsia on the frond of a fern. From a few small but characteristic portions of an animal, whether recent or extinct, the whole can be inferred with considerable approach to exactitude. Architecture—if, indeed, its aim is to be truly an art,—should strive to rival nature in its unity. When a key-note has been struck, the rest of the piece should harmonize with it.

As one example out of many of the way in which these fundamental rules are broken, let us examine the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This is in many respects a building to be admired. It has a picturesque outline, the openings are well grouped, and much of the ornament is creditable. But it has great faults when viewed from a truly æsthetic standpoint. It is a monumental building as high as the eaves; but what business have those paltry little cottage dormers to be stuck upon the roof? Is this unity of design? Above the low and rather dungeon-like vaulted basement rises a row of large recesses spanned by pointed arches, but filled in with rectangular windows, the upper tier of which thrust their outer angles among the mouldings of the arch, as though in an abortive effort to break through them. Such pointed-arch recesses suggest pointed-arch windows. The old cathedral-builders would have filled them in with a glorious tracery. The two tiers of windows within the arch suggest two stories in the interior (thus alone could the offence be partially excused); but this excuse of necessity is wanting, the inartistic clumsiness is gratuitous, for the two tiers light the same hall. Here both expression of purpose and unity of design are sacrificed in the effort to get something quaint; that is, something queer. All towers with any pretence to beauty are massive below, and grow light and graceful as they rise. This is true alike of Moorish minaret, Gothic steeple, and Italian campanile. But there are in Italy certain towers, notably the Campanile di San Marco at Venice, which ignore this rule and have no beauty, except from association and surroundings. Since these towers grow heavier as they rise, so does the straight-lined pile that lifts itself out of the northeastern angle of the Pennsylvania Railway Depot.

If faults are thus evident in a structure which is as much admired as this, what can be said for some of the pretentious fronts of the retail stores of our business streets? Here is one whose ornamentation consists of birds of nameless species, with outspread wings sprawling all across the front, while straight-sided pilasters, chopped into curious rolls and reeds upon their faces, but without caps, bases, or profiled mouldings of any kind, divide the *façade* into rectangular strips. Here is another that with its endless little columns and brackets, its odds and ends of paint and gilding, looks like a magnified doll's house. Here another, clothed in sombre hues, boasts for sole adornment an assortment of small leaded lights of irregular shape, like the bits of glass in a kaleidoscope, but framed in large square frames, bald of all moulding, carving, or beauty of form or detail whatsoever.

In despair, as it would seem, of their ability to produce a thing of beauty, some architects delight in asymmetry and purposeful ugliness. These men avoid every geometrical shape, whether formed of straight lines or curved. If one corner of a room be square, another is cut off at an angle, and a third is rounded. These æsthetic souls cannot endure to see a fire-place in the centre of one side, nor a window in the centre of another. Their artistic genius prompts them to place the window near one angle of a room, and the fireplace in the opposite corner, to

balance asymmetrically-placed entrance-doors with lobsided windows, and to distinguish themselves with towering chimneys in spots where windows are most wanted. Such men stick scraps of terra cotta in unexpected places, like currants on a cake; know no mouldings except a succession of reeds, and no carving except sunbursts and sunflowers.

These things, and worse than these, are done by men with eyes; men who live in a beautiful world, who have around them nature's countless forms of beauty, plant, animal and inanimate; men who are the heirs of all the art of all the ages, who can without expense view the reproductions of all that previous generations have produced that is worthy of imitation. Go to nature; go to nature for true art! The Greek conventionalized from nature the honeysuckle and the acanthus leaf. Have we no nature to go to, that we must copy his conventionalisms endlessly, and use them on frieze and on panel, where he placed sculpture of the highest order?

THE WALTERS GALLERY.

BALTIMORE, March 1.

THE opening of Mr. Walters's new gallery on Friday of last week was an event of much interest to those who were fortunate enough to be present. Mr. Walters's collection of pictures, numbering more than two hundred, is probably superior to any gallery in this country; while his Oriental collection of bronzes, porcelains and pottery is quite unequalled in America.

To many the most interesting picture of this superb collection was Rousseau's celebrated "Frost," of which Mr. Walters has lately become the fortunate possessor, and which is the more important as but little of Rousseau's best work has found its way to this country, while every other modern artist of equal reputation is adequately represented in America. Rousseau cared very little to please the popular age; but he did care a great deal to surprise the secrets of nature,—those hidden moods and moments of unreserve that are only accorded to patient, constant lovers. To anyone who expects that art shall first appeal to the eye, Rousseau will never be very satisfying, and certainly not in his "Frost." The tone of the picture (35x28) is an unrelieved, dull, greenish gray. The sky is hung with a low pall of heavy, opaque clouds, sombre and hard as a prison roof, so that all color except the same lifeless greenish hue is blighted out of the landscape. The canvas shows nothing but the sky, and a stretch of rough, broken, undulating ground, with dun hills behind. In the centre of the picture, a little back of the middle distance, is a small dark clump of pines, and the whole picture is focussed there. Above the pines the setting sun has burned an angry spot of dull red; and above that again is a great rift in the solid cloud-roof, through which no light enters, but which shows far away a serene golden glory and gives emphasis to the dreary stillness of the scene. It is earth in the power of winter, expressed with none of the usual accessories of snow and bare boughs, but with a far more impressive accent. Few men would have wished or dared to paint such a picture, and fewer still could have done it; and it will only appeal to those for whom nature has a charm in her moments of *recueillement* and passivity. The work is strong without much care of detail; for the picture was painted in eight days, when the artist was in a mood of great depression, and like many of his canvasses it was bought for a small sum by one of his friends. It passed into the possession of Troyon, and not until the sale of his collection, twenty years afterwards, was it recognized by the public.

"Frost" is admirably hung between an unusually high-colored, showy Dupré and a very brilliant Diaz, painted in his most conventional manner, with what Fromentin calls his "charming but somewhat chimerical palette," and looking a little like very clever worsted-work. There are several other excellent specimens of this artist in his finer manner,—"Cupid Disarmed," very mellow in tone, and "Coming Storm," in gray and green, very unlike the usual palette of the sun-loving painter of idyllic Fontainebleau. Of the three Duprés, the most charming is a little canvas (17x11), "A Bright Day," which shows a stretch of rolling silvery cloud which is worth of a great Dutch master, and has much more light and clearness than Dupré's pictures usually possess. Among the Daubignys is a marine with a very charming effect of reflected light in a quiet, fresh-water pool among the rocks on the shore, while the roughened sea is darkening under the evening sky. Nothing could be more serene and full of broad, tranquil noonday light and warmth than the fine Troyon on the opposite wall,—an interesting specimen, as Troyon is not often found in American galleries. The smooth blue bay gently washes the curving shore of a meadow as green and sunny as Arcadia, where the stately cattle stand in the plenitude of content. Van Marcke, though a pupil of Troyon, has unmistakably felt Corot. His cows are as firmly modelled as his master's; but he follows them in the cool gray of early morning, when their pastures are drenched with dew and the distance is dim with silvery mist (40 and 61), or on the homeward track before the rising storm (86), or to a dark green, shadowed pool (50) fit for a nymph to haunt, where a white calf, faultless enough for a victim, in front of the herd is luxuriously stirring the water into broken gleams, and lights up the pool with his assured young beauty almost as fearlessly as Henner's nymph with the ivory back in the corner, where she shines a creature "*souple et chaud*,"—so French critics love to praise this artist's work,—with the "*pâte solide*" of the flesh, and the "*galbe élégant*" of the figure, against a patch of the blue sky, a spot of blue pool, and a bit of auburn thicket. A rather slightly-felt and slightly-modelled but charming Cabanel hangs near a portrait by Bonnat,

at the other extreme of modern *technique*, as this unflinching artist never fails to declare that he makes portraits, not pictures, and paints strongly, if sometimes a little crudely, what he sees,—not what he feels, if, indeed, he does feel anything. In "Potato Harvest," Millet's silent, toil-worn peasants are gathering in their crop under a threatening sky; and there is the same uncomplaining acceptance of labor as the common lot of man, the same strong, somewhat rough hand, and the same strong, always tender heart, in "Flax-Beater," on the other wall. "Wheat-Field" (still Millet,) shows, however, his recognition of nature as an "*alma parens*," not always a stepmother. The little frame manages to contain a stretch of level plain, all a great wheat-field to the horizon, and above it spreads as many miles of warm white summer sky; the only near figure is, thank Heaven! not wringing a scanty subsistence from a reluctant earth, but sitting in the midst of the summer and the plentiful harvest.

Mr. Walters's collection is rich in Alma-Tademas, of which it possesses seven, the most important being "Sappho" and "Claudius." "Sappho" is dated 1881. In this beautiful decorative picture Mr. Tadema has surpassed himself in the exquisite harmony of color he has procured from the soft, mellow white of the weather-stained marble of the terrace (no one surely paints marble as he does), the full, cool peacock-blue of the *Ægean*, and the soft tints of the draperies. "Sappho" is very lovely with violets in her purple-black hair, and is less lifeless than most of his figures; and all the accessories take captive the fancy of anyone for whom the life of Greece has ever had a charm. The finish of the details is exquisite, but in this picture, as elsewhere, the defective modelling of Mr. Tadema's figures is very conspicuous. He gives his Greeks and Romans very solid, muscular arms and legs when these members are exposed; but the bodies usually vanish under the clothing, leaving only a limp heap of empty draperies. The girl with outspread arms, leaning back against the wall of the terrace, might be a spirit for any body that she is encumbered with; and this same defect is particularly conspicuous in "Claudius," where among the heap of the slain a substantial pair of feet and an upturned chin are seen at either extremity of an empty blue mantle; and in "My Sister Is Not at Home" a female head is frankly attached to a delightfully-toned purplish garment, gracefully draped against the curtains.

At the upper end of the room is a most interesting reduction (100x16) of Delaroche's famous "Hémicycle," from the *Beaux-Arts*, painted entirely by the artist himself. It is a very noble composition; the seventy-five figures, the immortal artists of the world, are grouped with much dignity, and the decorative effect is very fine. "The Combat," by Delacroix, must not be unnoticed, as his work is very rare in America. The picture is full of fire and life; its streaming draperies, flaming colors and rushing action distinctly mark it as belonging to the romantic period of French art, the reign of Victor Hugo. Not far away is a Vernet, with plenty of action, but hard in color and execution.

Only brief mention can be made of a few others,—two Meissoniers, several Gérômes (for those who care for this laborious artist), a Munkacz (with his favorite whitey-brown tone), two pretty Bretons, two Corots (not very fine), several strong Neuvelles,—especially "Attack at Dawn," which is very vigorous, with well-sustained color. There is also a fine Leys ("Edict of Charles V."), strongly conceived and firmly painted, which belongs to that artist's best period, before he began the decoration of the *hôtel de ville* at Antwerp. The collection includes two Viberts, one quite brilliant; several Fromentins, one a slight but very attractive little picture, with a silky-white Arabian against a green thicket; an interesting Van der Helst, and two admirable Clays. It is only possible to catalogue a few more names: Schreyer, Isabey, Villegas, Décamps, Hébert, Jalabert, Rico, Ziem, with a number of other more or less well-known artists.

Among the water-colors is an interesting series of Barye's drawings for his bronzes, which have more individuality and charm than the bronzes themselves. There are some charming water-colors by Ziem, with a softer atmosphere than his oils; others by Fortuny, Diaz, Isabey, Clays, and many more. The gallery itself is a long, handsome room, admirably proportioned, the principal decoration being a deep frieze which has the effect of very much raised metal-work.

Of the rooms containing the superb Oriental collection it is impossible here to speak in detail. The blue china is very rare, the bronzes and lacquers magnificent, and the jade and porcelain of great beauty and value. Through the courtesy of Mr. Walters the gallery will be open every Wednesday through March and April for the benefit of the Baltimore Decorative-Art Society, and it is an opportunity not to be neglected.

SCIENCE.

SCIENCE AND SCIENCE-TEACHING IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE active agitation that now for several weeks has engrossed the minds of scientists and the friends of science generally respecting the need in this city of a distinctive school of biology, has, even if it has done nothing more, accomplished one good. It has fairly and impressively forced upon the intelligence of a great city a deficiency that ought speedily to be supplied. It has shown that at least in one department of scientific training we are lamentably behind the age; nay, what is still worse, that we are practically out of the field,—*hors de concours* (or more strictly *combat*), as it were. For this much the present agitator, even though he be not the originator or instigator of a new movement,

deserves the thanks of the scientific community, and to him science owes a debt of gratitude.

Now that the smoke of battle has somewhat lifted, however, and the reflective mind is left to contemplate the situation as gained, although perhaps not yet won, from a position of static equilibrium, a new horizon looms up before the penetrating eye and with it comes connected the forecast of another impending storm. The sisters of stricken biology are unfurling their standards and ask for a generous hand to help them to the front. It is not merely in biology—in the erroneously limited sense of physiology and morphology,—that Philadelphia is lamentably deficient, but equally so in the cognate branches of zoology, botany and geology; in fact, in nearly all the branches pertaining to science. How many and where are the students that are annually attracted to our metropolis by the special inducements offered in the way of scientific education by any of our institutions of learning? They are a minimum; practically a nonentity. But, on the other hand, other cities of the Union, such as Baltimore, Cambridge, New Haven, Amherst and Ithaca, attract just this very class of people, and they are drawn largely from the rank and file of Philadelphia itself. So considerable has become this foreign draft upon our population that one university alone, Harvard, has found it expedient to establish during the last two years a board of examination within our very walls. Ought this to be so? Cannot a city, the sixth city of the world in the order of its population, and numbering one million inhabitants, provide adequately for the scientific education in all branches of its fellow-citizens, not to say outsiders? Must this be said, too, of a city that boasts of being the cradle of science in this country, and towards which the American eye has been accustomed to turn up to the period of the present generation? Is the prestige that through long years of toil has been established by the American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Natural Sciences, and upon which for nearly a full century the city has fully and justly prided itself, to be allowed to fall from our grasp, and to fall for lack of effort to hold it up?

It may be pleaded in partial extenuation of the present existing conditions that the very rapid and no less sudden development of the natural sciences during the last quarter of a century, or from the period of the appearance of the epoch-marking "Origin of Species" of Mr. Darwin, has had a temporary paralyzing no less than a vivifying effect, and that circumspection was necessary before definite action towards meeting the storm could be taken. But the period of meditation and hesitation is now over, foreign no less than domestic institutions have clearly indicated the proper paths to be pursued, and we have but to follow in order to achieve success. It is the battle of science generally, and not that of pure and simple biology, that the true friends of science are now waging; and it is for success in this line that the Academy of Natural Sciences some few years ago saw fit to establish an advanced educational department wherewith to meet all necessary demands. Its vast collection of objects in natural history, unsurpassed in several of its departments by any similar institution in the world, and at all times accessible to students, an unequalled library of reference, and the inter-association within its walls of men eminent in the various lines of original investigation, were seen to offer unusual advantages to the student; and in their combination with didactic and practical instruction it was hoped to attain that very point, and more, that is now aimed at in the present agitation. The Academy of Natural Sciences alone of all the institutions of this country, in the creation of distinct professional chairs for all the various departments which it covers, has attempted that which has made the school of the museum of natural history of Paris (the *Museum d'Histoire Naturelle*, or former *jardin des Plantes*), famous, and which until the recent scientific *aufschwung* in Germany rendered the French capital the scientific centre and Mecca of both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. If the younger American rival has thus far met with only partial or even limited success, it is not for want of effort, but for the lack of encouragement in the way of substantial pecuniary support. It is this that it is now asking for, and this that it still hopes to receive.

The history of the success of all scientific educational institutions shows it to be directly connected with the personal relations which exist, not between the educator simply as such, and the educated, or the master and student, but primarily between the original investigator and the student. In other words, the methods of seeing, feeling and thinking of the one are to be fully inculcated into the other, and for this purpose the *atmosphère de travail* of the master must be the breathing atmosphere of the pupil. It is this condition that has rendered famous and attractive the chemical, physical and biological laboratories of Germany, and scarcely less so those of England and France. Not that Müller, Gegenbauer, Leuckart, Semper or Dohrn, or Bunsen, Wöhler and Magnus, are or were most competent to teach that which insured to the world a worthy line of successors, but the circumstance that the workshop of the master was also the training-post of the student; the latter felt and was inspired by the presence of the former, breathing the truly scientific atmosphere as distinguished from the atmosphere surrounding the pedagogue. It is this condition, likewise, that brought out in this country the race of naturalists whose names appear indelibly associated with the older Agassiz,—A. Agassiz, Hyatt, Morse, Packard, Putnam and Lyman. The present high position of these names is not to be traced to a masterly exposition on the part of Louis Agassiz, but to the circumstance that Agassiz's workshop was likewise the workshop of these men, and that the tools used by the one were also those employed by the others. In the sudden development into prominence, after an existence of only a few years, of the laboratories of the Johns Hopkins University,—an institution

of research rather than one of simple teaching,—we have further evidence of the impetus or force which arises from direct participation in the atmosphere of the original investigator.

In science it is just as with art; as in the case of the latter an artistic atmosphere is a *sine quâ non* for the production of healthy work, so in science good work can only there be confidently looked for where a healthy scientific atmosphere already prevails. It is in the recognition of this principle that the *Collège de France* delegated to the *Museum d'Histoire Naturelle* the advanced scientific instruction of the country; that the German universities established capacious laboratories, where non-university men were permitted to enter, and to enjoy the advantages to be derived therefrom; that the London Institution designed courses in chemistry and physics; that the Royal Institution, likewise primarily designed for the purposes of original research, opened classes in physics, chemistry and physiology; that the Zoölogical Society of London instituted regular annual courses of lectures on zoology, delivered by the most eminent naturalists of the day, among the cages and houses of the menageries themselves; that the Kew Botanical Gardens inaugurated botanical instruction in the laboratories within their own precincts, and under the immediate supervision of the director and assistant director; and that the London Museum of Geology, originally founded by the far-seeing LaBeche for the reception of the specimens collected by the Geological Survey of Great Britain, through a process of gradual evolution necessitated by special demands for the higher study of mining, metallurgy, chemistry, physics, mechanics, mineralogy, geology, palæontology and biology, effected its transformation into the Normal School of Science of Great Britain, with Professor Huxley as dean of the faculty.

It is in recognition of the same principle that only quite recently the Boston University delegated to the Boston Society of Natural History the task of instructing its classes in natural history; that the same Society of Natural History opened teachers' classes of instruction for the city at large; that the American Museum of Natural History in New York City entered upon the field of science-teaching; and that the United States National Museum of Washington only last year made an appeal to Congress for supporting within its walls regularly-established courses of lectures pertaining to scientific topics. For reasons identical to those which have dictated the courses of the different institutions above referred to, it becomes the imperative duty of an organization like the Academy of Natural Sciences of this city to look after the interests of future science, and to provide those means for scientific education which will best secure the end in view.

ANGELO HEILPRIN.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION MEETING.

THE very energetic steps that are being taken by the patrons of science and our citizens generally toward receiving the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, whose convention has been fixed for the first week in September next, leave no doubt as to the character of the welcome that will be extended by the city of Philadelphia, and augurs well for the social success of the meeting. Philadelphia, it must be remembered, is the city that gave the institution birth; and although during a period of thirty-five years, or since the first assembly in 1848, no meeting of the body has been held in our environs, yet it must be conceded that the institution is largely our own, and its place alongside the Academy of Natural Sciences and the American Philosophical Society carries with it the seal of the scientific centralization of the country. The place that Philadelphia has thus far filled in the American scientific world ought to be upheld, and it is to be hoped that no effort will be spared tending to facilitate the reception arrangements that are now in progress. The meeting will be an important one, apart from the usual considerations attaching to meetings of this kind, inasmuch as for the first time in the annals of the Association its participations will reflect not only the ripe scientific mind of America, but that of Great Britain as well. The British Association for the Advancement of Science, the most powerful organization of scientists in the world, whose convention under the presidency of the distinguished physicist, Lord Rayleigh, will be held in Montreal a week earlier, will be semi-officially represented by its most prominent associates, and it may safely be predicted that the combined gathering will be the largest of the kind that has ever been held in any country. This is an event not likely to occur again in a brief period, and accordingly the most should be made of it while the opportunity is present.

NOTES.

DR. GEORGE ENGELMANN, one of the oldest and most respected of the botanists whose labors cover the North American flora, died at St. Louis on the 4th inst., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. A slow and careful investigator, his works are necessarily not numerous; but they are of a character that must stand the test of time. He devoted no less than thirty years to the careful study of the *Cactaceæ*, upon which as well as upon the pines he was considered the highest authority. His labors extended principally to the elaboration of the most difficult groups of plants, or such as most botanists would have preferred leaving alone.

Dr. D. G. Brinton, well known to our fellow-citizens and throughout the country as one of the leading authorities on the special subject of his researches, has recently been elected to fill the chair of archaeology and ethnology at the Academy of Natural Sciences. Dr. Brinton is a thoroughly original investigator, and the estimation in which his researches are held, not only in this country, but abroad, is proved by the numerous

distinctions that have at various times been conferred upon him by foreign scientific associations.

A. H.

ART.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT WOOD-ENGRAVING.

IT is a plan of the Catholic Church to require the faithful every now and then to examine their consciences as to the progress in virtue they have made during the past one or more years. The same course adopted in matters of literature and art would be of inestimable service. Comprehensive literary and artistic notices hold to particular reviews of books and pictures the same relation which general confession bears to the weekly confession of the devout. Therefore, much as has been said and written upon the subject of wood-engraving, a few words, not of the merits of any one especial engraver or engraving, but of the present degree of development which this art has attained, cannot be out of place.

Wood-engraving is to the artist what printing is to the author,—the means by which his work is multiplied for the benefit of the mass of the people. Whether he does his own engraving or whether he employs someone else to do this for him, his art necessitates the use of certain mechanical means by which an original drawing or picture is reproduced many times. Consequently it has two conditions to fulfil. It must insure exact reproduction, and it must in itself be as perfect as is possible for it to be. The two schools of wood-engraving, usually known as the English and the American, have their foundation in the prominence given to the one or the other of these two conditions. Nothing has made the contrast in the methods employed so conspicuous as the publication of the new *English Illustrated Magazine*, which because it rivals *The Century* and *Harper's* has led to an immediate comparison between it and them. We no longer agree with the old proverb that comparisons are odious; for we know that by measuring relative merits and demerits we arrive at a better understanding of the absolute value of the things compared. Since their illustrations are what distinguish these magazines from others of a similar literary standard, the principal result of a critical examination of them has been a revival of interest in the apparently never-ending controversy as to the virtues and faults of English and American engravers.

The so-called English school upholds the technical qualities of the art above all other considerations. Rather than deviate from certain fixed principles, the engraver would sacrifice effects, and even alter the picture he is copying. His great excellence is his simplicity of treatment. He relies upon the force of his lines, not one of which is meaningless, and he seldom has recourse to cross-hatching for his local color. His work is strong and honestly direct. Whoever would like to study the good points of this method in its perfection, may be referred to the December number of Cassell's *Magazine of Art*. It is doubtful whether any American engraver—with the exception, of course, of men like Linton,—could succeed in making such a direct and simple cut as that of Millet's "Wood-Cutters" in the above-mentioned magazine. But, on the other hand, English engravings are cold and hard. Too scrupulous adherence to arbitrary rules prevents a perfect and adequate rendering of minor effects and details. Delicacy in tone and texture is neglected, and the necessity of a faithful reproduction is usually lost sight of. The French in their large blocks are the only engravers who obtain perfect results by simple means.

The American engraver cares very much less for how he does his work than for the effects he gains by it. His chief merit, therefore, is the facility with which he can imitate anything. His powers of imitation, as exhibited in *The Century* and *Harper's* for the past few years, are truly wonderful. Etchings, pen and pencil drawings, sketches in oil, water-color and charcoal, are copied so well that it is impossible to mistake the technical character of the original work. The effect of color is given, and the very sweep of the artist's brush can be followed. Even as delicate a detail as the beautiful misty tone of Fuller's pictures has been perfectly represented. The portraits of Longfellow, Dr. Holmes, Whittier, Emerson, and, in fact, the whole series engraved by Cole and published by *The Century*, are the most marvellous proofs of what can be done by wood-engraving. Whether they are or are not bad art, there is no doubt that nothing like them has ever been done before and that they cannot be surpassed. The fault of the American engraver is that his struggling after detail sometimes degenerates into over-elaboration, which cannot fail to manifest itself in his work. Hence he neglects subordination of minor portions of his work and loses the effect at which he aims. The critic must perforce forget the artist in wonder at the skill of the engraver. It must be considered, too, that it is a waste of time and labor for four, five or six weeks, as happens occasionally, to be spent in an accurate imitation of technical details, when these might be adequately suggested by much simpler treatment.

As the mechanical toil of wood-engraving almost invariably prevents original artists, Kingsley excepted, from using it as an immediate means of expression, the sphere of the engraver is more confined to the by no means insignificant task of copying the work of others. This being the case, it must be admitted that of the rival schools of engraving the American with all its faults is the better. The critic has only to look at the English illustrated magazines and then at the American to arrive at this conclusion. Those who object to it because they say wood-engraving can never reproduce the actual color, tone and texture of the pictures copied, are like the dissatisfied who object to the realism of the modern theatre, because, no matter how perfect it may be, it cannot give reality

itself. There is, however, always danger in extremes. Stage managers are only absurd when they carry realism too far, as, for example, in the play of "The Romany Rye," when real gypsies were made to pose, though sham ones would have done as well. And so it is with wood engravers who are too ardent in their efforts at imitation, and who therefore must be on their guard not to overstep the mark.

The attitude of the advocates of these two methods is not unlike that of the two men in the story who disputed as to whether the knight's shield was made of gold or silver. In their warm partisanship they fail to see that each is partly right, and that perfection will be reached when the technical skill of the one is joined to the breadth and simplicity of the other. There are many proofs that the present tendency of wood-engravers is in the right direction. Already in *The Century* engravings there is manifested an increasing simplicity of treatment, and with it the preservation of all that is most admirable in elaborate cutting and attention to detail. There is now less danger of the engraver calmly changing the original artist's work that he may the better carry out his own theories, and at the same time, because of the intelligence his work demands, it cannot possibly degenerate into mere mechanical drudgery. True excellence of wood-engraving, as all art, consists in producing the best results by the simplest means.

NOTES.

MR. THOMAS HOVENDEN has been engaged for over two years at his residence at Plymouth Meeting, Montgomery County, Pa., upon a picture of "John Brown" which is now nearly ready for exhibition. The subject is one which has for years engaged the artist's sympathy, and he was so fortunate as to meet with an enlightened art-patron, a business man of New York, who entered fully into his feeling and gave him a commission for the work. Mr. Hovenden has selected the moment when Brown on his way to the gallows stopped to kiss a negro child. The little black head contrasts touchingly with Brown's flowing white beard; the little one's arms are stretched out impulsively and confidently towards him; Brown's arms are pinioned, but his right hand, which is open, is extended in a gesture full of mute pathos. The canvas is eight feet in height by four in width.

Mr. Eugene Meeks's paintings and ancient costumes were on view this week in New York, at the American Art Galleries, East Twenty-Third Street.—The city of Antwerp has determined to erect a statue of Jordaens in the Avenue Rubens.—The oldest of French engravers, Achille Newen, died at Paris lately, aged 86.—The Belgian sculptor, M. L. Jehotte, sculptor of the statue of Charlemagne at Liège, is dead.—Londoners are dismayed, says *The Athenæum*, at hearing that there is talk of erecting a work by Mr. Boehm at Hyde Park corner. *The Athenæum* seems to take it for granted that to do such a thing would assuredly "add to the long list of our street monsters."—Lady Ruthven, whose interest in Greece is well known, has presented her collection of Greek vases, terra cottas, coins, etc.,—in all more than three thousand objects,—to the Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh.

The *Prix de Sévres* will hereafter be awarded every two years.—Mr. Eastman Johnson's oil painting of Hon. Charles J. Folger has been received at the Court of Appeals at Albany, and will be hung over the bench.—At the autumn exhibition of the Brooklyn Art Association, an effort was made to admit no works which had been publicly shown, either in Brooklyn or New York. At the coming water-color exhibition of this association, however, pictures will be received from the New York exhibition.—Manet's pictures and studies brought high prices at the recent sale. The total for one hundred and sixty-nine numbers was over one hundred and twenty thousand francs. The highest price, ten thousand francs, was given for a work called "Olympia."

Mr. J. A. Mitchell, one of the founders of the comic journal, *Life*, has made a design for the cover of Mr. H. C. Bunner's new volume of verses.—The last of the paintings and studies by the late S. R. Gifford, belonging to his widow, will be sold at auction in New York soon.—Mr. George Tinworth is at work upon a large composition in very low relief on white marble. The subject is an illustration of Mr. Edmund Gosse's poem, "The Sons of Cydippe."—Charles Elie Laurent has gained the prize in the competition for the statue of the Abbé Gregoire at Luneville.

Mr. Henry Baerer has completed the model of a colossal bust of Beethoven, which is to be cast in bronze and placed in Central Park, New York, by the Beethoven Männerchor. The bust with its granite pedestal will cost six thousand dollars.—The Louvre is to have a new gallery for works of the modern French school, which are now inadequately placed.—The Free Schools in Water-Color Art, organized by the Royal Institute, London, were opened a fortnight since with about thirty students.—The Springfield, Mass., exhibition closed on the 1st inst. with a good record of sales.—Among coming exhibitions may be noted that of the Newark Association, March 15th-April 1st; Providence Art Club, March 13th-April 4th; and Rochester Art Club, May 7th-June 7th.—The sales at the New York Water-Color Exhibition, which closed on the evening of the 1st inst., amounted to about sixteen thousand dollars for one hundred and sixty pictures. In 1880, the sales were twenty-one thousand dollars; in 1881, thirty-two thousand; in 1882, thirty-three thousand; and in 1883, eighteen thousand.

The first annual exhibition of the New York Pastel Club will open at the Moore Gallery on the 17th inst.——A large figure of "The Assumption of the Virgin," attributed to Perugino, has been discovered in Italy.——Sir Frederick Leighton's "Cymon and Iphigenia" will be a feature of the Royal Academy summer exhibition.——Philip Emil Seligman left forty thousand francs to the French Association of Architects, Engravers and Draughtsmen.——The Meissonier Exhibition, to be opened at Paris April 15th, and to remain open for two months, will consist of about one hundred and fifty works. The *Figaro* states that Meissonier's canvasses number in all four hundred and twenty, valued at, at least, fifty million francs. The painter received for them, however, about four million francs.

REVIEWS.

QUOTATIONS IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.*

IT might seem as though this were a big book on a small topic; but it is not so. The historical relation of the New Testament to the Old, of Christianity to Judaism, is one of the most important and least settled questions in religious history. Professor Toy does not undertake to settle it, but he furnishes a large amount of well-sifted material for a judgment. His subject involves a discussion on the introduction of some very difficult historical problems. What was the popular Bible in use in Palestine in the time of Christ? That the Hebrew was no longer understood by the common people, we know. That the Greek Septuagint was used, except by the Hellenist Jews, is extremely improbable. That the paraphrastic versions in the Aramaic dialect then in common use were made much later, is altogether certain. But the habit of translating into that dialect the passages read in the synagogues had led to the formation of a version which was preserved entirely by oral tradition, and was quoted with the authenticity of the Scriptures themselves. Where the quotations in the New Testament differ from both the Hebrew text and the Septuagint Greek version, it is because this Aramaic version has been used by the writer, as it probably was used in all the quotations uttered by Christ and His Apostles in their discourses to the people.

Professor Toy insists that Christ and the Apostles, and Evangelists of the Christian Church, in dealing with the Old Testament have not proceeded by the method of historical interpretation and application which we now regard as the only proper way of treating documents alleged as authority. They quote the Bible as did the rabbis of their time, assuming that any sense the words may be made to bear is as authentic as every other, and that not only one meaning but several may be extracted legitimately from the same passage. He regards them as living under the intellectual limitations of their time, and quite incapable of anticipating the scientific methods of our more critical age. This is the theological significance of his book. Those who hold the doctrine of Christ's divinity in such a way as involves His infallibility on other matters than the great topics of His teaching, are scandalized by the assumption that He knew no more about the matter than He could have learned by the ordinary processes of human culture of His time. They think that His treatment of the Old Testament is decisive of all critical questions, and that what He quotes Moses or David as saying must have been said by them and by no other. They will follow Professor Toy's discussion of quotation after quotation with anxiety and annoyance, as though his success in showing that a single quotation was unwarranted must shake their faith to the foundations.

But a large and growing school of theologians who accept Christ as divine have emancipated themselves from the narrow logic which makes such great issues depend on such matters. They hold that in some way not easily explicable He had so "emptied Himself" of His divine glory as to pass under the intellectual conditions of a man of the first century and of Galilee. They insist that it is not his intellectual but his moral force which makes Him the Saviour of Mankind, and that the work of salvation would have been impossible to Him, had He not taken upon Him all "the sinless infirmities of our human nature," one of which is ignorance of much. They admit frankly that His dealing with the Old Testament is likely to have been rabbinical, while they none the less insist that in Him is the consummation of the Law and the Prophets, in as large and exact a sense as He claimed.

To this school, we take it, Professor Toy belongs. His collection and comparison of the passages quoted in the New from the Old Testament is a fine, scholarly piece of work. It distinctly surpasses anything that has been done by European scholarship in this field, although, as his introduction shows, many works on the subject have been published. We miss from his list a collection of these quotations, with the Hebrew and Septuagint parallels, which was printed in quarto by Professor Moses Stuart of Andover, if we mistake not. The only fault we see in his method is that he omits everywhere the words which introduce the quotation, and gives no indication of its relation to the context. It is important to see whether Jesus Himself alleges an Old Testament text, or this is alleged by the Evangelist. But those who use his book with the New Testament in hand will not miss this point.

HISTORY OF THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, FROM ITS ORIGIN AND FOUNDATION TO THE YEAR 1882. By George Parsons Lathrop. Pp. 170. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1884.

This volume is more than a mere chronicle of the actions of the Union

League. Mr. Lathrop has made of it a substantial addition to American history. He gratifies, of course, the natural and reasonable satisfaction of the membership of this large and influential body, by presenting in detail, with names and dates drawn from the record, an account of the share it took, during the war and later, in organizing the friends of the Union, and directing to a practical object their interest and exertions; but he looks at the subject broadly, and in his brief opening chapter gives the philosophical groundwork of his volume. The Union League of Philadelphia he regards as the type—as, in fact, it was the progenitor,—of a great number of voluntary organizations of the people, intended to reinforce and sustain the constituted authorities. These, he thinks, are not unnatural. "Having first delegated their legislative and administrative rights to certain persons, they [the people,] bring to the aid of those persons a reserved power which manifests itself in print and speech, in conferences, associations, and in helpful deeds; so that in an emergency the entire nation may resolve itself into a sort of sub-government or vast committee, auxiliary to the appointed heads of affairs."

The Union League of this city was formed, late in 1862, after the disasters, military and political, which the Union cause sustained subsequent to McClellan's battle at Fair Oaks. The outlook after the elections of October and November was gloomy; and the friends of the national cause, cast down but not dismayed, felt the necessity of uniting every element of their forces. Philadelphia, as Mr. Lathrop with considerable elaboration describes, had not been dominated socially by the friends of Union and Freedom. Sympathy with the South he represents as the prevailing tone of "the best society;" and it was not merely a campaign with money and men, speeches and pamphlets, music and flags, sanitary fairs and negro regiments, that the League was to wage, but a social and personal one also, which should set the maintenance of the national integrity as the highest object of patriotic regard, and should place upon the lowest plane of esteem the manifestation of sympathy for the sectional rebellion. Mr. Lathrop, quoting Mr. Boker's "Memorial" of the League, relates that "on one of the darkest days of that gloomy month of November, 1862," Judge Hare and Mr. Boker met on the street, their conversation being "little better than a comparison of sorrows." After lamenting that loyal men were cast down and the sympathizers with the Rebellion were exultant, Judge Hare demanded: "Is there no remedy for this? Can we not at least withdraw from all social relations with these men, and set up a society of our own?" And he continued by suggesting the plan of an organization to this end, which substantially adopted became a few days later the Union Club, subsequently named the Union League. From the movement thus begun, and almost simultaneously, came the organization of the Union League Club of New York.

We cannot help thinking that Mr. Lathrop paints too darkly the situation in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania early in 1861. "Sumter fell," he says, "and the Pennsylvanians, who in the main had believed that war would be averted, were so stunned by the event that at first they seemed apathetic. Gradually this appearance passed, and in a few days the seething indignation of the people," etc., etc. A very wrong impression would be produced by this. There was scarcely a moment lost in Pennsylvania between the appearance of President Lincoln's proclamation and the response of the volunteers. Companies from Pennsylvania were among the very first in Washington, and the length of time before they came was the least that would suffice to gather, arm and transport them. It would be a question, too, whether the description Mr. Lathrop gives of the degree of social authority and control held in Philadelphia by the sympathizers with the South is not too strongly worded. The good work of the Union League during and immediately after the war does not need that the background should be painted unduly dark.

LIFE OF GOETHE. By Heinrich Düntzer. Translated by Thomas W. Luyster, Assistant Librarian in the National Library of Ireland. With Authentic Illustrations and Fac-Similes. Pp. xxii-796. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"Loves lightens labor." Dr. Heinrich Düntzer is one of the most laborious of the large group of scholars upon whom Goethe has cast the glamour and fascination of his genius, and obliged them to devote their years to the elucidation of his life and writings. He is by no means the most brilliant of the set. Even as a commentator he is surpassed by Loeper, Strehlke, and others of the younger men. But he has a solid German earnestness, a Boswellian devotion to his hero, and a knowledge of the matter at least as exact as is possessed by any man of our time. Withal he is not a bad writer as Germans go. He loves a large phrase and a broad generalization. He feels he has not done justice to any subject until he has seen its relations to the universal. But he can tell a story in a straightforward, honest fashion which commands respect and confidence, if not admiration.

His life of his hero may be taken as the crown of his labors in the elucidation of Goethe. Here he has gathered into one the results of all his study and writing, and has spoken his last word on the subject. In some important qualities it is by far the best book on the subject. No other is so full, so careful, so accurate. No other meets so well the wants of those who, in Professor Dowden's phrase, "take Goethe seriously." Our chief fault with it is one that we should find with every biography of the man we have seen. It is not thoroughly ethical. It seems to assume that Goethe had a right to be a law unto himself, and to ignore the obligations which control the actions of good men everywhere. We know that his was a complex character, as was that of Burns and probably of Shakespeare; and that nothing but omniscience

* "Quotations in the New Testament" By Crawford Howell Toy, Professor in Harvard University. Pp. xlii-321. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

could sever the noble from the vile in him. But if such men are to be written of at all it should be with the constant affirmation of the great principles of human duty with which their conduct clashed.

The translator has done his work well, though we think some sentences permit of being made more English and less German than he has left them. His foot-notes show how close has been his own familiarity with the subject. The illustrations are admirable for their faithfulness, and for the help they give to a realization of the text.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE author of this little book ("Cremation, and Other Modes of Sepulture." By R. E. Williams, A. M. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.) rejoices that he lives in an age when he can freely express his opinions without being in danger of being roasted alive, physically or figuratively. He treats the subject of the disposal of the bodies of the dead historically, and shows that while other modes have prevailed cremation has also been widely recognized. The Jews are generally believed to have always practised inhumation; yet Mr. Williams refers to St. Jerome as implying or expressing an opposite view. The Christian Church was greatly swayed by its Jewish origin, and by its influence inhumation became the prevailing mode throughout Europe. The doctrine of the resurrection of the dead was by a popular misapprehension used to support the practice. But as Mr. Williams well shows there is nothing in Christianity really at variance with the practice of cremation. On the other hand, he cites numerous facts to prove the rightfulness and necessity of cremation at many times and places. He applies with force the ancient Roman maxim: "The health of the people is the supreme law." He points out that some of our cities—New Orleans, for instance,—furnish every condition to justify the practice of cremation, and that in every city the continued reservation of the ground for a cemetery is simply a question of time. Within a few days we note that permission has been given by the board of health of Philadelphia for the removal of a thousand bodies buried on the line of a street which is now ordered to be opened through a suburban cemetery. Altogether, Mr. Williams's book is a judicious presentation of the facts and arguments in favor of cremation. Though it is small, a good index would have doubled its value.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. J. W. BOUTON, New York, announces to be published immediately a new and splendid illustrated edition of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," with plates and cuts from designs by Maurice Leloir, drawn expressly for it. The illustrations include a portrait of Sterne, twelve full-page plates, and upwards of two hundred wood-engravings. Nine hundred copies only will be printed, of which two hundred and fifty are for England. There will be also a limited *édition de grand luxe* of only one hundred numbered copies, twenty-five of which have been reserved for England.—Henry James's new novelette, which is to begin in the May *Century*, belongs to the "international" series, the scene being laid first in London and then in New York.

The whole of the first English edition of ten thousand copies of Queen Victoria's book was disposed of on the day of publication.—Prince William, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, has recently lectured at Potsdam upon the modes of Roman warfare.—Mr. E. N. Buxton is writing a popular itinerary of Epping Forest.—Mr. R. D. Blackmore has a new novel in the press, entitled "The Remarkable History of Sir Thomas Upmore, Bart., M.P., Formerly Known as 'Tommy Upmore.'"—The library of the late Dr. MacDonall, who for forty years was professor of Greek at Belfast, was sold recently at auction in London. It consisted chiefly of Oriental books and manuscripts.—A pamphlet entitled "An Exposure of the Pretensions of Mr. Henry George, as Set Forth in His Book, 'Progress and Poverty,'" by Arthur Crump, has appeared in London.—Even Scottish towns appear to be backward in the adoption of the Free Library Act.—The fourth volume in the series of "The Surgeon's Stories," from the Swedish of Professor Topelius, published by Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, is nearly ready. It treats of "The Times of Frederick I.," and is a graphic picture of the period succeeding "The Times of Charles XII."

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton will soon give the public her reminiscences of Spain.—Mrs. Davidson, the eldest daughter of Hugh Miller, and the author of various moral tales and a volume of poems, died recently at Adelaide, Australia.—Mlle. Judith Gautier, daughter of Théophile Gautier, has written an Eastern romance.—The Macmillans are about to publish, under the title of "The Boy Emigrants," a series of letters from Texas for which Thomas Hughes has written a preface.

Mr. W. Johnston, the African explorer, has completed his work on the river Congo, which he has dedicated to Henry M. Stanley.—A late accession to the ranks of royal authors is the Infanta Doña Paz. The "Poesias de Paz de Bourbon" have been printed, but they are not to be had in the common way.—Signor Dino Mantovani is preparing for publication some recently-discovered correspondence between Goldoni and the San Duca Theatre of Venice. The "find" is hailed with interest abroad on account of the extreme rarity of Goldoni's letters.—Dr. George Engelmann, a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, died

at St. Louis on the 4th ult., aged 75. With local repute as a physician, Dr. Engelmann was best known to the world of learning at large as a systematic botanist of a high order. His publications rank with the best work in American botany.

Mr. A. B. Cornell's biography of his father, Ezra Cornell, will be published April 1st. An account of the early history of the electric telegraph in this country will be included in the work.—A life of "Chinese" Gordon just published in London sells for a penny.—The suppressed volume on "Berlin Society" has been translated for S. W. Green's Son's, New York.—Lord Lytton's biography of his father meets with no sale in England. The work is bulky, the price is too high, and there appears to be very little English interest left in the once famous novelist.

Susan B. Anthony is writing a book on the social and political condition of her sex in Europe.—The latest edition of King's "Hand-Book of Boston," just issued, has been much enlarged and improved, and furnishes a mass of historical and topographical information not otherwise easily attainable.—The copyright of Henri Martin's "Histoire de France" sold recently for fifty thousand dollars.—Charles Dickens's grandson is writing a story for *All the Year Round*.—Julian Hawthorne's novel of "Archibald Malmaison," and his novelette, "Prince Saroni's Wife," are coming from the press of Funk & Wagnalls.

Mr. Dorsheimer in writing his life of Martin Van Buren for the "American Statesmen" series will be allowed the use of a number of Van Buren's private papers, now in the custody of the widow of his youngest son.—Ex-Governor C. K. Davis, of Missouri, has published a legal concordance to Shakespeare's plays, to show that Shakespeare was a lawyer.—Mr. Justin McCarthy has condensed his "History of Our Own Times" into "A Short History of Our Own Times." This Messrs. Harper & Bros. have published in a convenient volume.—The *Independent* prints from advance-sheets a translation of a considerable part of "The Teaching of the Apostles" of Clement. The text of this work was written in the first half of the second century.

A volume of Mr. Frank R. Stockton's short stories is in the press of Messrs. Scribner's Sons.—Even newspapers are affected by the rage for the *éditions de luxe*. The London *Graphic* announces that hereafter an edition of that kind will be issued at ninepence a copy.—Wendell Phillips during his last years was very busy with the pen, and it is believed that some important manuscripts will be found among his papers.—The fine edition of "Don Quixote" published by William Patterson, Edinburgh, and J. W. Bouton, New York, is completed after five years of preparation.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE ADVENTURES AND DISCOVERIES OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, SOMETIME PRESIDENT OF VIRGINIA AND ADMIRAL OF NEW ENGLAND. Newly Ordered by John Ashton, with Illustrations Taken by Him from Original Sources. Pp. 309. \$1.25. Cassell & Co., New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

DUE WEST; OR, ROUND THE WORLD IN TEN MONTHS. By Maturin M. Ballou. Pp. 387. \$1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

CREATION; OR, THE BIBLICAL COSMOGONY IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN SCIENCE. By Arnold Guyot, L.L. D. Pp. 140. \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE CREATORS OF THE AGE OF STEEL. By W. T. Jeans. Pp. 349. \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

LOCKE'S THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE; WITH A NOTICE OF BERKELEY. ("Philosophic" Series, No. V.) By James McCosh, D. D., L.L. D. Pp. 77. \$0.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND UPON THE BODY, IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By Daniel Hack Tuke, M. D., L.L. D. Second American from the Second English Edition. Pp. 467. Henry C. Lea's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

THE DRAMA.

MR. RAYMOND IN "FOR CONGRESS."

ACTORS who succeed in creating a part in the sense of making it essentially their own, appear to be followed by a Nemesis that ever after demands tribute. Thus Mr. Jefferson has so filled *Rip Van Winkle* with his individuality that every other characterization which he essays is flavored with that inimitable essence. Similarly Mr. Raymond, in rendering his own name and that of *Colonel Sellers* convertible terms, has by so much detracted from the originality of his other rôles, and we therefore find it impossible to derive an unalloyed satisfaction from the delineation of *General Limber*, because of the ever-recurring memories of the astute and speculative *Mulberry*. Perhaps this is not to be regretted; and we should scarcely be willing to give up the remembrance of such perfect bits of character-painting as *Rip* and *Colonel Sellers* for the sake of securing a wider field for the powers of the creators. Still the fact would seem to be undoubted, and the inevitable outcome of the application of exceptional talent to the production of specialties.

In "For Congress" Mr. Raymond has an excellent opportunity to display his peculiar adaptability to humorous situations in the field of everyday life. He appeals so pertinently and directly to daily observation and

experience that the audience lives with him on the stage, and is necessarily receptive to every bit of satire, every grain of wit, with which the action is so plentifully supplied. The story is one of a shrewd and not over-scrupulous politician, *General Josiah Limber*, who induces a wealthy old countryman to run for Congress, to the end that "the boys" may fatten on the spoils of the old man's bank-account. Of plot there is none, for the dragging in of the defaulting brother and the scheming villain who holds his secret over his head is really too antique for notice; yet upon the slender thread of a simple episode in political wire-pulling the author has managed to hang a great deal of humorous dialogue and several exceedingly amusing situations, notably the scene of recognition between *Limber* and *Jemima Grimm*, and the subsequent episode of the three women stowed away in separate closets, and kept in order by a cannonade of books from the hands of the beleaguered *Limber*.

The scene of the district convention, though a trifle highly colored, can hardly be called an exaggeration, and the man or woman who lives in blissful ignorance of the methods by which nominations are often made may derive a very fair notion of the whole business from this second act of "For Congress." It is, here, too, that a telling effect is obtained by means of a device well known to the playwright; *i. e.*, the placing of the main action out of sight, and so piquing the curiosity and stimulating the attention. The cheers of the convention, the distant noise and bustle of a crowd, an occasional snatch of blatant oratory, come floating in from without, and the audience leans eagerly forward to learn just what is going on; so that, as the New York swell, shaken out of his propensities, rushes in with a scrap of news as to the progress of the vote, and rushes out again with coat-tails streaming in the wind, everybody feels himself an incipient partisan for the nonce and quite an element of excitement is added to the manifest humor of the action. Cries of "Woolley forever!" and "Miggs, the poor man's friend!" would fall very flat, if uttered by a dozen *supers* in silk hats on the stage; but coming from a dozen *supers* concealed in the friendly wings the effect is realistic and the enthusiasm contagious. Mr. Lloyd deserves credit for his management of this second act. It is the one point which entitles his work to be called a play; for the absence of nearly every dramatic element throughout the piece would otherwise forbid the application of that name to it. That it is a clever bit of satire no one will deny, and that it admirably fulfils its purpose in affording Mr. Raymond the opportunity for much delightful character-acting everybody must be glad to admit, despite the looseness in construction and the frequent lapses in good English which jar on a critical sense.

It is fortunate, too, that Mr. Raymond depends on his own power of command over his audience, rather than upon the assistance of his "support;" for the latter are singularly unmindful of the opportunities offered, and are conventional and mediocre to a degree. All this is, however, tolerable under conditions which keep the principal personage continually before us, and centre the interest almost exclusively in him and in the development of that portion of the action which depends directly upon him. Mr. Raymond nowhere fails in meeting the full demand made upon his resources as a comedian. His naturalism—by which we would be understood as meaning his portrayal of purely unconventional actions by purely artistic methods,—is worthy of unqualified commendation. There is art in the very lifting of the hand to the chin, in the attempt to cover up a smile of amusement; there is art in the exuberant inward laughter at the remembrance of some funny incident of long ago; art in his attitudes; art in the angle at which he wears his hat; art in every gesture; but it is always the art which conceals itself and gives us as its finished product the verisimilitude of nature.

NOTES.

THAT highly emotional actress, Miss Maude Granger, has appeared all the week at the Opera-House in a new society drama entitled "Claire and the Forge-Master." It is a dramatization, and on the whole a good one, of George Ohnet's "Le Maître de Forges," and abounds in situations of dramatic interest; but neither Miss Granger nor her company seem to be quite equal to the demands made upon them, and as a consequence many of the best opportunities are thrown away. The play is the work of Mr. Henderson and is worthy of a more competent rendition than it receives.

Mr. Keene has been roaring through numerous parts, Shakespearean and otherwise, at the Arch Street Theatre. Seeing how much force and real fire this actor possesses, it is a pity he cannot overcome the tendency to rant which does so continually beset him. He has true fervor and dramatic insight, and all he needs is to prime down extravagances and modify excesses in voice and expression. This ought not to be a difficult task.

The literature of the drama has received some accessions of late in the shape of a controversy concerning the respective shares of Beaumont, Massinger and Fletcher in the plays collected in the 1679 folio. A satisfactory assignment to each of his portion of the composition has never yet been reached, and Mr. Fleay now admits himself in error in regard to a few of the conclusions at which he arrived in his volume of 1874. He charges, however, that Mr. Macaulay, who has been pursuing independent investigations, has fallen into similar errors, and casts the blame upon the carelessness of the late Mr. Dyce in the matter of dates. We look for further contributions to this interesting discussion.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—The British troops under General Graham defeated the Arab "rebels" on the 29th ult. at Fort Baker. The troops numbered four thousand and the Arabs are said to have been eighteen thousand in number. The British loss was about one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, while the Arab loss was one thousand killed, wounded unknown. This is the English account.—The British troops occupied Tokar at noon on the 1st inst.—Immediately upon the news of the battle at Fort Baker came reports of orders for the withdrawal of the troops from the Soudan. Earl Granville positively denied these statements in the House of Lords on the 3d inst.; but on the 4th inst. there were further disquieting rumors of orders to the troops to retire to Trinkitat. General Graham has yet to face the army of Osman Digna, which is encamped eight miles from Souakim, and there is uncertainty concerning the condition of the British after the battle of the 29th ult.—Further startling dynamite discoveries have been made in England. Valises containing quantities of the explosive were left at the Ludgate Hill Station, London, and at the railroad station at Southampton, set with clock-work to explode in a given time. These infernal machines were discovered by accident. There is the greatest alarm and indignation over the outrages. The London authorities offer a reward of one thousand pounds sterling for the detection of the conspirators, and four railways join in making a similar offer. A despatch says: "It is almost certain that the dynamite outrages were the work of four men who arrived from America on February 20th."—The American Embassy in London has received no information in regard to reported communications of the English Government to Washington relative to the outrages. It will be made through the Hon. Sackville West, English Minister at Washington.—The Porte has refused permission to the Marquis de Noailles, the French Ambassador, to establish at Beyrout a French college, on the ground that the establishment of public instruction would interfere with the rights of the Government. The Marquis de Noailles has sent an indignant protest to the Sultan.—Nellis, an Irish informer, has surrendered to the Greenock police. He says that the murderers of the Earl of Leitrim were Patrick McLoughlin, a travelling Fenian "head-centre," Thomas Hunt, and Michael McGinn. He says he heard McLoughlin confess that he shot Lord Leitrim. The murder was planned in London.—Mr. Parnell is actively promoting a company to further migration from the "congested" districts of Ireland.—A despatch from St. Peterburg states that an alliance has been concluded between Russia, Germany and Austria. The Cossack regiments will be removed from the Austrian and German frontiers, the *status quo* of the Balkan States is guaranteed, and Russia covenants to give no aid to French schemes for revenge upon Germany.—Advises have been received at Shanghai of a great financial panic at Peking, in which many native merchants and banks failed. The bank rates for silver were rapidly declining. Merchants in the interior had stopped all trading ventures. The populace throughout the country were greatly excited.

DOMESTIC.—The Supreme Court of the United States on the 3d inst. decided, Justice Field dissenting, that the Legal-Tender Act of May 31st, 1878, is valid and Constitutional, and that Treasury notes issued under it are a good and legal tender in payment of all debts.—The chemical works of Messrs. Powers, Weightman & Co., Ninth and Parrish Streets, Philadelphia, the largest of the kind in the United States, were burned on the early morning of the 29th ult., with a loss of nearly \$1,500,000.—The works of the United States Stamping Co., in Portland, Conn., were destroyed by fire on the 1st inst. The loss is estimated at \$2,500,000.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald asserts that Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania has informed his Republican friends that he will be able to lead at least fifty Democratic members of the House in opposition to the Morrison Tariff Bill, and it is understood that he will himself take the leadership in opposition to the Bill.—The Governor of Texas has issued a proclamation establishing a quarantine on the coasts of that State after May 1st, against vessels from any place south of 25° north latitude, unless proof is given that the port from which the vessel arrives is not infected.—The Boston board of trade at a special meeting on the 3d inst. passed a resolution protesting against the excessive coinage of silver money and the use of silver certificates, approving the Dingley Shipping Bill, and suggesting an amendment thereto that the liability of ship-owners be restricted to their proportionate share in a vessel.—The raisin-growers of California have sent a petition to Washington, asking Congress to increase the duty on imported raisins from two to three cents.—The white cigar-manufacturers of San Francisco on the 3d inst. locked out thirty-five hundred Chinese cigar-makers, proposing to substitute twenty-five hundred whites from New York. The lockout resulted in a strike of the Chinese packers.—John McGinnis was executed at Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., for the murder of his mother-in-law. The case attracted especial notice through the exertions made to stop proceedings on the ground of the insanity of the condemned man.—The "worst blizzard of the season" is again reported from Dakota and Northern Minnesota. Wind velocities of from forty to fifty miles an hour, snow blockades on all the railroads, and a temperature of from ten to fifteen degrees below zero, have prevailed.—A telegram from Montreal says that immigrants, ill clad and in a state of starvation, have been arriving in that city of late, and are pitiable sights, wandering through the streets with scarcely clothing enough to cover their nakedness.—Governor Cleveland of New York on the 3d inst. signed the bill prohibiting further contracts for the labor of convicts in that State.—The retirements of Rear-Admirals Temple and Hughes respectively promote Commodores T. S. Phelps and C. H. Wells to be Rear-Admirals.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the 4th inst., the bill providing for biennial elections was lost—yeas, 139; nays, 87,—for want of a two-thirds vote.—The Iowa Senate on the 4th inst. passed a strict Prohibition bill by a vote of 34 to 11. The bill had been previously passed by the House, and on the 4th inst. was enrolled and signed by the Governor.—The sixteenth annual convention of the Woman-Suffrage Association began on the 4th inst. in Washington.—At a special meeting of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia on the 4th inst., it was decided to decline an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars made to the Hospital by the managers of a recent Charity Ball given in Philadelphia. This action is in accord with the General Assembly's dictum upon such subjects.

DEATHS.—Richard Somers Smith, a well-known Philadelphia merchant, who was United States consul at Göthenberg, Sweden, during the War of 1812, died at Lenni, Delaware Co., Pa., on the 29th ult., aged 95. —The Earl of Sandwich died in London on the 3d inst., aged 73. —Dr. Maurice Vergnes, an inventor and architect, died in New York on the 2d inst., aged 84. —Professor John Todhunter, the distinguished mathematician and author, professor of mathematics at Cambridge University, died in England on the 2d inst., aged 64. —The death of the Vicomte du Moncel in Paris a fortnight since is reported by mail. He was one of the most eminent electricians of his time. He was a member of the Institute, and sixty-three years of age.

DRIFT.

—A telegram from Scranton, Pa., says: "During the early part of February, workmen who were opening a chamber in the mines of Jones, Simpson & Co., at Archbold, ten miles from this city, came upon a mass of rounded stones resting in the face of the chamber. The stones weighed from one to six pounds, and reached up through the rock a distance of forty feet. The Company communicated with State Geologist Lesley, of Philadelphia, and he informed them that they had found a glacial pothole similar to those in Switzerland. They were formed in the cold age when the melting water from glaciers twirled rocks around and around in the valleys, and formed holes into which smaller stones were pressed. Mr. Lesley says the discovery of the Company is one of the finest illustrations of the subject he has encountered. The Company intend to utilize the hole for an air-shaft."

—Governor Matthew Griswold, of Connecticut, the article in the *Magazine of American History* says, was a diffident and shy man. He desired to marry a lady in Durham; but she kept him waiting, hoping for an offer from a physician whom she preferred. Griswold, having an intimation of this state of affairs, at last pressed her for a decision. She hesitatingly answered that she "wished for more time." "Madam," said he, rising with decision, "I will give you your lifetime," and withdrew. She took her lifetime, and never married. This rebuff disinclined him ever to approach a lady again. He had been intimate from childhood with his second cousin, Ursula Wolcott, and a confiding affection grew up between them; but he never spoke his mind. At last Ursula, with that good sense and resolution which characterized her, took control of the situation. Meeting him about the house, she occasionally asked him: "What did you say, Cousin Matthew?" "Nothing," he answered. Finally, meeting him on the stairs, she asked: "What did you say, Cousin Matthew?" "Nothing," he answered. "It's time you did," she said. Then he did, and the result was a long and happy marriage. Ursula was not quite twenty at the time of her marriage.

—A Chicago physician publishes statistics to show that dark-haired women are preferred to blondes by marrying men. He asserts that in the area covered by his researches blondes are generally admired by poets and painters, but brunettes are more frequently led to the altar than their light-haired sisters.

—A Baptist church in Salt Lake City is ready for occupancy, and the salary of an evangelist in charge is to be paid by a wealthy member of the denomination. —During the first four months of last year, the Norwegian missionary, Engh, in Madagascar, baptized one hundred and fifty persons, among them a number of slaves whom he had as good as despoiled of for ten years, because they were accustomed deliberately to go asleep under his preaching. —In response to an urgent telegraphic summons from Mr. Moody, and with the consent of his Brooklyn congregation, Mr. George F. Pentecost has gone to London to help the great Chicago revivalist. His leave of absence is for four months. —Writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, Cardinal Newman says of the disputed question as to the inspiration of the Book of Ecclesiastes: "I conceive that till a decision comes from Rome either opinion is open to the Catholic without an impeachment of his faith."

—A despatch from London on Saturday last, the 1st inst., says: "The bust of Longfellow was unveiled this morning. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George Brotherton, M. A., sub-Dean of Westminster. Dean Bradley, who had been expected to undertake the office, was absent on account of a domestic affliction. Earl Granville, Sir Hugh Childers, James Russell Lowell, Alice and Annie Longfellow (daughters of the poet), Mary Anderson, Moncure D. Conway and Theodore Martin were among the distinguished persons present. The Prince of Wales sent a letter of regret that he was necessarily absent. Earl Granville in his speech eulogized the character of the American poet, and dwelt on the refinement which was the chief charm of this illustrious man. He referred in a feeling manner to the presence of Longfellow's daughters, and of Minister Lowell, a distinguished poet. Mr. Lowell also made a speech in which he said that Longfellow's was a nature which consecrated this ground, into which no unclean spirit could ever enter. In conclusion, he accepted the tribute to his memory,—this placing of his memorial in the poet's corner, between the busts of Chaucer and Dryden, in the name of the American people."

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, March 6.

THE outward movement of gold last week, as is elsewhere noted, did not reach serious proportions; it has, however, been maintained and may continue farther. It is evident that while this may be the case in a limited degree there must be a material change in the general trade situation before we are likely to part with any considerable amount of gold. The money market continues oversupplied, with rates low. In the stock market there have been no remarkable

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manifestations, but prices, as will be seen by the comparative statement below, have been fairly well maintained. The outward movement of breadstuffs is moderate, the demand abroad remaining light and without eagerness.

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

	March 5.	Feb. 27.		March 5.	Feb. 27.
Penna. R. R.,	59 3/4	60	Buff. N. Y. and P.,	8 3/4	9 1/4
Phila. and Reading,	29 1/4	29 1/4	North Penn. R. R.,	66 1/2 bid	66 3/4
Lehigh Nav.,	47 3/4	48	United Cos. N. J.,	196	195 1/2
Lehigh Valley,	71 1/2	71	Phila. and Erie,	18 bid	18
North Pac., com.,	21	21 3/4	New Jersey Cent.,	88 3/4	88 3/4
North Pac., pref.,	46 3/4	47 1/4	Ins. Co. of N. A.,	31 3/4	31 1/2
Northern Central,	61 3/4	61	West Shore, bds.,	56 1/2	

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4 1/2s, 1891, reg.,	113 3/4	113 3/4	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	129	
U. S. 4 1/2s, 1891, coup.,	113 3/4	113 3/4	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	131	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	122 3/4	123	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	133	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	123 3/4	124	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	135	
U. S. 3s, reg.,	101	102	U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	137	

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	March 5.	Feb. 27.		March 5.	Feb. 27.
Central Pacific,	60 3/4	60 3/4	New York Central,	117 1/4	116 3/4
Canada Southern,	54 3/4	54	Oregon and Trans.,	19 3/4	20 3/4
Den. and Rio Grande,	18 3/4	20	Oregon Navigation,	87 3/4	90 3/4
Delaware and Hud.,	108 3/4	110 1/4	Pacific Mail,	51	50 3/4
Del. Lack. and W.,	129 1/2	129 3/4	St. Paul,	92 1/4	90 3/4
Erie,	24 3/4	25 3/4	Texas Pacific,	19 3/4	
Lake Shore,	103 1/2	102 1/2	Union Pacific,	81 3/4	80
Louis and Nashville,	49 3/4	47 3/4	Wabash,	15 1/2	16 1/2
Michigan Central,	92	92	Wabash, preferred,	26 3/4	27 1/4
Missouri Pacific,	91 3/4	91 3/4	Western Union,	73 3/4	75 1/2
Northwestern, com.,	119 3/4	118 3/4			

The New York banks in their statement on the 1st inst. showed a reduction of \$2,314,775 in the surplus reserve, bringing it down to \$18,699,975. (At the corresponding date last year, there was \$2,314,775 deficit.) The specie in the banks fell off about one million, the amount remaining being \$76,848,200, against \$55,332,900 on March 3d, 1883. The Philadelphia banks in their statement for the week showed an increase in the item of loans of \$883,735, in reserve of \$175,685, in due from banks of \$291,825, and in deposits of \$812,412. There was a decrease in the item of national bank notes of \$20,000, in due to banks of \$39,706, and in circulation of \$32,917.

The export of specie from New York last week amounted to \$2,732,870,—a comparatively moderate sum, considering the discussion and concern which the movement had occasioned. Of this \$2,335,000 were in gold and the remainder in silver bars. The specie import at New York last week was \$112,154. But it must be carefully noted that these are only the figures reported at New York, and the specie movement there, like the merchandise movement, is more unfavorable to the United States than the total of the country, obtained in the reports of the Bureau of Statistics. The latter shows that the total specie import in January was \$1,687,464, and the export \$2,468,161. Of the former \$524,229, and of the latter \$153,766, were gold.

The *Ledger* (Philadelphia,) of this date says: "The money market continues very easy. Call loans are quoted at three and five per cent., and first-class commercial paper at four and six per cent. In New York there is a good demand for first-class endorsed commercial paper, with but a moderate amount offering. The quotations are: Sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, four and four and a half per cent.; four months' acceptances, four and a half and five and a half per cent.; and good single names, having four to six months to run, five and a half and six and a half per cent. Yesterday, in New York, call money loaned at two per cent. all day."

The weather of January and February was so extremely unfavorable to outdoor work that considering other circumstances it is not surprising to find that only 184 miles of new railroad were made, against 220 in the corresponding period of 1883, and 452 miles in 1882.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States diminishes slowly; at latest report it was 31 1/2 million bushels, against 22 1/2 millions at the corresponding time last year. The visible supply of corn increases, being 540,000 bushels greater in the last week. It is now 14 1/2 million bushels, against 11 1/2 millions at the corresponding date last year.

The *Boston Journal* of the 4th inst. says: "We are now entering on the most trying month of the year for winter wheat. So far, few complaints have been made about its condition. The snow has all disappeared, and its appearance in comparison with this date in 1883 is much better. From California the reports are favorable for an average crop."

The *Coal-Trade Journal* (New York,) of the 5th inst. says: "The anthracite trade is in fair condition; there is a demand for quite an amount of coal, and the aid and assistance rendered by the cold weather have helped the operators and jobbers to move off the supplies which were on hand. There is no buying beyond immediate requirements, for everyone is waiting to see what the opening prices are to be. It is the general opinion that there will be a good business when the start is made, which ought to keep everything moving along very well during April and May; we expect a rather slow state of trade during June and July, naturally. When the fall season comes around, this anthracite coal industry with any proper management ought to be in excellent condition. It may receive an occasional setback; but on the whole it is safe to say that there is going to be as much, and possibly more, anthracite coal placed this year than was the case in 1883."

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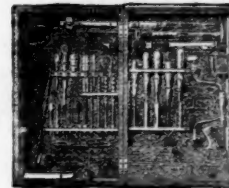
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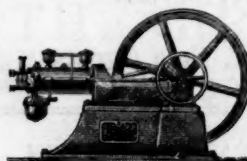
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